PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
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Milk

No. 53,967.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Dec.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
15th "	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
29th "	CALEDONIA	7556	MOLDAVIA	9000
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	ORIENTAL	8294	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9606
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	BRITANNIA	6635
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9000
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Aden.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	9th April
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	30th June.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	10th Dec.	11 a.m. P. D. & O. *
KOLA	1,200	Thur.	6th Dec.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	7th Dec.	12 noon (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomara and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 14th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
FUTIALA	3000	6th Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3052	2nd Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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5th *December*, 1906.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	10th Dec. 1906.
†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	26th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS,

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S, S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 for 75.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	5,500	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 800	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4262	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4506	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4262	16th "
AFRICA	4506	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*†F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*†CHINA	5095	Early March.
*†AUSTRIA	7588	Early April,
*†YORWAERTS		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
ROJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	.....	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan 1907
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4525	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

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COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	Christmas day. Letters.	Christmas day. Parcels.	New Year's day. Letters.	New Year's day. Parcels.
Aden, Somaliland, Egypt	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
United Kingdom	" 8	" 8*	" 15	" 15*
Canada and United States of America	.....	.....	" 1	" 1*
Western Australia	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	" 17
South Australia, Victoria	" 4	" 4	" 10	" 10
Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 15

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From 4 to 7 p.m., and 9 to 11 p.m.
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TO BE OPENED ON
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FRIDAY, 7TH at 4-30 p.m. by the Right Hon Samuel Smith, P. C., M. P.
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FRIDAY 12 to 2, PARDAH and INDIAN LADIES specially invited. Lady Hughes has kindly consented to preside on this occasion.
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For Full Particulars see Official Programme.
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will be performed daily in the Durbar Room, TOWN HALL,
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) from the 1st to the 31st December, 1906, both inclusive and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 14th January, 1907.
2. Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned,
A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCES,

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.
ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.
Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.
Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.
TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.
For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
B. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF MACHINERY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER

Under instructions from the Adjusters, re Fire Loss in the "Victory Mills" at Fergusson Road, Parel, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will receive private offers for the purchase of the following machinery salved from the late fire at the above Mills, up to 14th December, 1906.
All Machinery on the top Floor, i.e. all mules, Hydrant service and Heating pipes.
14 Ring Frames No. 14, 27, 13, 26, 12, 25, 11, 24, 10, 23, 9, 22, 8, 21, in Block No. 2.
Roving Frames, 4 Howard and Bullough's Frames 2 Asa Lees, destroyed 34 Reels and 2 Intermediates in Block. No. 2.
2 Reels in Block No 3.
And all cast iron pillars and gutters.
N.B. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender.
CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY 6TH, DECEMBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 2212 BALES OF COTTON HEMP, WASTE FLY AND HORNS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THUR-DAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) at Frere Bunder, next to Tank Bunder, on account of the concern the undermentioned goods damaged by smoke, fire and water ex. S. S. "Chupra"
2128 Bales Cotton.
74 Bales Waste & Fly.
10 Bales Hemp.
A quantity of loose horns.
The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1906.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COOKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole AGENTS for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE

A. H. "SIMON DALE." I. P. A. Certificate Aged. Pefect to hounds and would make a first-rate Pig sticker. Reliable trapper and confidential hack in both saddles. Was played at Polo by former owner. Believed sound.
Rs. 800. Open to offers.
Also Rubber-tyred buggy, complete with lamps etc., Rs. 300.
Set of black Cawnpore harness, both collar and breast, in good condition. Rs. 50.
Turn-out complete Rs. 1,000.
Apply to
MISS OLIVE,
4, Prince of Wales Road, Poona.

GIBBONS & Co., House, Land & Estate Agents, Register kept of Houses Apartments and Offices to let in all parts of India.
Proprietors of "Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau," the best Advertising Medium in the East Rent and Bills collected and Debt Recovery.
GIBBONS & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 411 & 412
Telegrams, "Gibmart, Bombay."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
The House is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by
THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

ESTABLISHED 1867
Table Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Security.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with Lloyds Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENG

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	86 7/8	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Reduced	96	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Rupee Paper	64 3/16	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	31 15/16	=	+ 5/16
3 months hence	32	=	+ 5/16
Spot in New York	60 1/8	=	+ 5/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·26	=	+ 1 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·30 1/2	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 1/8	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/2	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/4	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 7/8	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	=	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1/2	=	— 1/2
7 day market loans	4 1/2	=	— 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £2,50,000 for Egypt.

Extra Council Bills allotments Transfers on Calcutta Rs, 650,000 at 1s. 4 5/32d.

SUGAR—

German granulated double bags c. f. India 12 1 1/2 Jan.-Mar. sellers firm.

WHEAT—Steady

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 48 A.-M. sellers firm.

Brown 44 + 1/4 A.-M. sellers firm.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 45 3/4 + 1/4 Dec. Jan. sellers firm.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 1/4.

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—Caspian.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	active
Best Indian	quiet but steady
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	14,000
Spot	6·01—5
Egyptian F G F Brown	9 3/4
Held on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	31,000
Futures closed	steady

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·66	5·62	5·62
—1	—1	—1
Mar.-April	**April-May.**	**May-June.**
5·63	5·64	5·64
—1	—2	—1
June-July.	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sep.**
5·67	5·68	5·69
—1	—1	—2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	85,000
Do. last year	58,000
Exports to Great Britain	25,000
Do. do. Continent	5,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·—00
Futures, month of Dec.	9·97—10
Do. month of March	10·16—8

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through bear pressure largely from New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 7/8—1/8
Futures, month of Jan	10·24—4
Do. month of March	10·44—3
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th December.

Cotton	17,444	bales.
Wheat	3,121	cwts.
Linseed	5,952	do
Rape, Toil and Mustard	23	do
Gingellyseed	17,748	do
Poppyseed	694	do
Groundnuts	357	do
Castorseed	2,326	do
Rice	30,836	do
Myrabolams	4,609	do
Cottonseed	30,853	do
Mowrasseed	602	do
Grain	655	do
Jowsar	3,031	do
Maize	23	do

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

To-days telegrams advise a continuance of the downward movement in Cotton quotations. A large business was done in Liverpool yesterday as the day's sales totalled 14,000 bales. Receipts are still on a large scale and the weakness apparently comes from New Orleans.

Our local market remains quiet at about yesterday's closing rates, and the turnover reported is again very moderate owing to the absence of enquiry.

Rupee Paper is again weak and tending towards lower prices on account of the strong demand in the money market. Sterling exchange is firm and Bank Demand was done this morning at 1s. 4 3/16d.

Shares close as follows :—

Petits	Rs.	3,270, January.
Davids	„	380
Tapty Valley Ry	„	487 1/2
Bombay Flour Mills	„	825

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 5/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7/16d. to 15/32d.
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 19/32d. to 5/8d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	172/172 1/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	140 3/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	163
Shanghai 30 do. do.	224
Japan 30 do. do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone Quiet.

Cash			95·2
1st Settlement. 7th	January		95·7

Money Market, Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	29th Nov.	8	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	29th Nov.	8	do.
Bank of Madras do.	29th Nov.	6	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	188	178	..	25 Jan.
Bengal, (M.-G.) (Ry terms)	189	181	..	25 Dec.
Bengal M G	190	182	..	25 Jan.
Oomrawatees (descriptions) M.-G.	203	202	..	do
Khandeish (M.-G)	201	195	..	25 Dec.
Do (M.-G)	200	194	..	25 Jan.
Khanguan, fair staple (M.-G)	..	..	..	..
Karanja do (M.-G)	203	203	..	do
Akola do (M.-G)	..	..	..	..
Verlmal (V. G.)	223	217	..	do
Dhamangaum Poonjabee (M.-G.)	220	214	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G)	228	219	..	do
Broach (M.-G)	236	..	240	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	200	194	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab M G	189	181	..	25 Dec.
Do. ..	190	182	..	25 Jan.
Dhollerah	202	196	..	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

	Easier.
ted sales	7,000 bales.
	29,000 „

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
	5·57	5·57
	—5	—5
-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
5·58	5·59	5·61
—5	—5	—5
June-July.	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
5·62	5·63	5·65
—5	—5	—5

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

Exchange :—Bank T. T. 1s. 4 1/8d. (firm).

Bank D. D. 1s. 4 3/16d. (firm), 6 months' D. A. 1s. 4 21/32d. (firm).

3 months' D. A. 1s. 4 1/2d. (firm).

Rates are again firm owing to scarcity of money but very little business is reported.

To-day's share and Government paper quotations:—The following transactions were reported up to 3. p.m. in Government paper :—3 1/2 per cent. at Rs. 95-8; Rs. 95-7; Rs. 95-6 and small sums at Rs. 95-13, Rs. 95-12, Rs. 95-1.—In shares, Bank of Bengal are quoted at Rs. 1,445, Bhasajuri Coal at Rs. 17 1/2; Bengal Coal (new issue) at Rs. 1,020; Equitable Coal (ordinary) at Rs. 567 for 3 months; Barnagore Jute (ordinary) at Rs. 57 auction sale Gopalichuck Coal Rs. 15 1/4 auction sale, Jumani coal Rs. 13 1/2 auction sale.

Foreign Market report, London Dec 4.

The following are the various closing quotations:—

2 1/2 per cent. Consols come at Rs. 86 7/8, bar silver comes at 31-15-16 and the 2 months hence price was quoted at 32 ; 3 per cent. French Rentes were quoted at 96 and 3 1/2 per cent sterling loan and 3 1/2 per cent. Government securities comes at Rs. 104 and 64-5/16 repectively.

The Bank of England rate is still 6 per cent. while short London bills up to 3 months' sight were quoted at 5 1/2 per cent., and 6 months' sight Indian Bank bills were quoted unchanged at 4 3-4 per cent. Fine trade bills 3 months' sight were quoted at 5 7/8 per cent, interest on day ; to-day loans was quoted lower at 3½ per cent. and 7 day market loans were also quoted lower at 4 1/2 per cent.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Banks' buying rate) was quoted unchanged at 1s. 3 31/32d, on London at Paris it was 24 25 francs, Berlin cheques on London come as 20·50 1/2 marks.

About £ 250,000 were withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

An extra allotment of transfers was made in Calcutta to the tune of Rs. 650,000 at 1s 4—5/32d.

THE Railway Magazine points out that the most expensive British railway ticket is from London to Wick, first-class return, costing £9 6s. 6d., but the most expensive ticket issued, which, of course, insludes expenses other than train fares, is the one issued by Messrs. T. Cook and Son for a tour round the world, from London to London, the cost being £537 15s.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOVER—November 27, at Kurnool, the wife of A. A. Gover, Madras Police, of a daughter (still-born).

O'SHEA—November 24, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. C. E. O'Shea, Postal Dept., of a daughter.

SCOTT—November 7, at Dehra Dun, the wife of J. D. Scott, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MANN—SWANSTON—November 4, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. A. A. Sharp, M. A., Bishop's Chaplain, Herbert Martin Mann, third son of the late Henry Mann, of Mercara, Coorg, and Hedenham, Norfolk, to Beatrice, third surviving daughter of the late George J. Swanston, C. B., and Mrs. Swanston, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

DEATHS.

DUNHILL—December 2, at the General Hospital, Madras, Charles Thomas Sankey, eldest son of the late Charles Colin Dunhill, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.

JONES—November 24, at Jhansi, Mark Jones, age 36 years, G. I. P. Railway.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 2-17m., 2-5s. Low water, 8-22m., 7-45s.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m., (B. T.)

Fancy Bazaar, Town Hall, to be opened by the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, 4-30 p. m.

Gaiety Theatre, Thurston's Magical Entertainment.

Roller Skating Rink.

All Saints' Sisters' Sale of work in the Cama Hospital Compound—4 p. m. to 8 p. m. to-day.

Indo-British Institution, 9-30 p. m, (S.T.)

RAJAH OF DEWAS IN BOMBAY.—His Rajah of Dewas, accompanied by Capt Stewart and three followers, arrived in Bombay and has put up at the Great Western Hotel.

SKATING RINK.—Members of the clubs attending the Spesial Club Session this afternoon at 5-30 will please obtain their tickets from the Secretary of their respective Club, as tickets will not be sold at the doors of the Rink.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, in the Bombay High Court, Mr. Dhirajlal Keshavdas Thakore, of Lincoln's Inn, has made the usual declaration and been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

A FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—Bastio Francis (60), a Goanese toddy-drawer, residing at Lady Jamsetjee Road, whilst climbing up a tree for toddy yesterday, fell on to the ground, a distance of forty feet and was killed immediately. The cause of his death being an accidental one, the police disposed of the body.

SHETTS JAMNADAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY, PORBANDAR.—During November, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2827; among them the number of new admissions was 1056 classified as stated below :—Hindoos 904, Mussalman 141, other castes 11, total 1056 ; the average daily attendance was 94.

A FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—One Ganesh Narayen, a Hindu, aged 18 years, residing at Thakordwar Road, was crossing over a wooden bridge across the railway lines, at the junction of Queen's and Thakodwar Roads yesterday, when he was bitten by a snake on his left foot. He was put under medical treatment, but got worse and died subsequently.

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Nera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a. m. on Saturday, the 8th instant. Parcel mail for French-China Netherlands India and Japan close at 9-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th instant.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, specially superscribed s.s. "Riojun Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday the 8th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 12th instant.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE.—It will be seen in the Daily events column that an open air entertainment will be held on Thursday evening the 6th instant, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of that most deserving Institution, which boards and educates no less than ninety children of the Indo-British Community. The leading amateurs of Bombay have very kindly promised their assistance, and a good programme has been arranged. The grounds of the Indo-British Institution will be tastefully illuminated with Chinese lanterns, etc, and decorated with flags and bunting, and refreshment will be sold on the premises. It is sincerely hoped that the entertainment will be largely supported, as the funds are very low.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE'S RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.—Arrangements are being made on an extensive scale to give a fitting reception to Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, president-elect of the Indian Congress, on his arrival in Bombay on Friday the 14th instant. The local mills will be closed on that day in order that the mill-hands may have an opportunity of having a sight of "the grand old man of India." On the occasion of his last visit to Bombay, Mr. Naoroji was greeted at his landing at the Apollo Bunder with songs sung by the girls of different female schools, which had been specially composed in honour of him ; and a similar arrangement will be made on this occasion. It was arranged to give him a dinner at the Ripon Club ; but that proposal has now been amplified, and a national dinner will be given instead.

MUSIC AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the J. J. Hospital commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day,

March from	Preciosa ..... Weber
Overture	Mirella ..... Gounod
Selection	The Little Cherub ..... Ivan Caryll
Valse	Phantome ..... Gung'l
Selection	The New Barmaid ..... Crook
Graceful Dance	Edina ..... Vanderveil

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers of 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer String Band will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master, commencing at 5-30 p.m to-day :

Polka	Up to Date ..... C. P. Little
Fantasia	Alpine Echoes ..... Herfurth
Reminiscences of	England ..... Godfrey
Valse	Les Folies ..... William
Selection	La Fille Du Regiment ..... Donizetti
Coke Walk	The Darkie Boatmen ..... Asher

SALE OF LAND AT COLABA.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Benett and Co., Auctioneers, sold fifteen plots of reclamation leasehold land, at leases of 99 years, belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust. The area in square yards of the plots ranged from 977 to 2,118, and the prices per square yard were from Rs. 29 to Rs. 80. The purchasers were Messrs. H. C. Cooper, Sourabji R. Subedar, Gordhandas Khatas, Dwarkadas Dharamsi, Pazalbhoy C. Ibbrahim, Masanali Abdulali, E. W. Fritchley, Jivaji D. Ghandhi, Abdula Husen, Haji Ismail Gulmahomed, Merwanji J. Hakim, and Rustomji K. Kavarana, Mr. Khatas purchased three, and Mr. Subedar two plots, the remaining gentleman purchasing one each.

THE BUNDLE OF LOST NOTES.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas further heard the charge of possessing currency notes of Rs. 1,000, knowing the same to be stolen, preferred against Sorabji Ratanji Patel and Vijnath Guyadin, under circumstances already reported. Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, Barrister-at-Law, defended the first accused, while Mr. S. B. Kapadia represented the second accused. After recording the evidence the Magistrate did not find the Court justified in framing the charge against the accused who were accordingly discharged.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Spectator" enters a protest against the increasing use of what he calls the ridiculous word "suffragette." "Unless the mould in which such freaks of language are coined is broken," he says, "we shall be expected to call a lady novelist a 'novelette,' a ladies' hair specialist a 'barbette,' the girl who serves two pints behind the bar a 'quartette,' and, by a scarcely greater effort of imagination, a lady cricketer, after Kipling a 'flannelette.'"

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SHAVAKSHAH JEHANGIR TREASURYWALLA.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, his Lordship made absolute a rule for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition.

RE MANILAL AMIRAM.

Mr. F. P. Teleyarkhan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices.

RE PEROZSHAH COWASJEE LENTEN.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Jehangir Davar for an opposing creditor, Menassch Jacob Menassch ; and the matter was allowed to stand over till next Court day, without protection to the insolvent.

RE ABDULLABHAI IBRAHIMJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE BHAWANJEE NURSEY.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to join in the petition in insolvency of his partner, Makanjee, who presented his petition last week.

RE DAWOOD HAJI MAHOMED,

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent applied for an extension of the interim order, His Lordship extended it for two months,

RE JUGJIVANDAS MAGANLAL,

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE ABDUL AZIZ HAJI ISMAIL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, with leave to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE RAGHOOWJEE CULLIANJEE.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE PANDURANG DINANATH CHOWAN,

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order and leave to serve notices, which was granted.

DISCHARGED.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Wamanrao Ganpat Rajapurkar ; Thomas Moore, Native Christian ; Moreshwar Chimnajee Somwarsi and another ; Harishanker Ganpatrao Manatray, Phillips D'Mello ; Abdul Rahman Walad Mahomed Jardosh; Kadarbhoy Lookmanjee Borah and another ; Narayen Janardhan, and Vacoo Luxmon Powar.

THREAT TO BURN DOWN A HOUSE.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an application for revision made by Manajee Janardhan Kasar, who was in August last convicted by Mr. H. R. Takle, First Class Magistrate of Karjat, of criminal intimidation by threatening to set fire, to the complainant's house, and was fined Rs. 30 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The charge against the accused was that he committed the offence of criminal intimidation by threatening to set fire to the house of complainant, Trimbak Dhondoo Datar, for having brought an attachment upon his property, with intent to cause him alarm. The complainant obtained a decree for assistance in a "madat" case. The bailiff appointed by the mamlatdar went to the accused's house for attachment on the 21st June 1906. The complainant accompanied him. The patel of the village called, and was present at the attachment. The accused's wife abused and cursed the complainant for having obtained the decree and brought the attachment. Accused, who was away came back to his house. The complainant deposed "the accused said you have brought attachment on me. I shall set fire to your house. He said he burnt the house of Bagia Kurve of Wadap, and that he would do the same to me." Further in cross-examination, the complainant said "the accused said that he brought a *jungle* against Sitaram, and brought some trouble to the overseer, and burnt the house of Kurve." From a review of other evidence in the case, it appeared to the Magistrate that the offending patel was giving his evidence under a sense of fear of the accused, and the bailiff appeared to give his evidence in a reserved manner. It, however, appeared from the whole of the evidence that the accused gave complainant a covered threat to set fire to his house, by saying boastfully that he would do the complainant the same turn that he did to Bagaji Kurve, Sitaram Daji, and the forest round guard. The accused called two witnesses in his defence. One was Mahadu, whom the bailiff had taken with him to assist in attachment work. The demeanour of this witness was not satisfactory to the Magistrate, and he thought he was suppressing the truth. The accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships rejected the application, Mr. D. M. Gupte appeared for the accused.

A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION QUASHED.

Conviction and Sentence Set Aside.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the matter of Davidas Pitambardas, a broker, who was convicted by Mr. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of cheating Lakhmidas Nagardas, and of inducing him to deliver Rs. 5,900 on a bogus registered document purporting to transfer certain land at Iria-Paria to complainant's ownership; whereas, as a matter of fact, no such land ever existed. Davidas, who was the broker in the transaction, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Kemp remarking that he was the prime mover in the affairs, and the whole fraud originated in his having acted as an estate-broker. Davidas's associate, Peter Paul Pereira, the supposed proprietor of the land, was sentenced to twelve months' rigoreus imprisonment; while another man, Ramdas Bhavanidas, who was defended by Mr. Rustomji Wadia, was acquitted. Devidas appealed against this conviction. Mr. M. B. Chanbal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Rustom M. Wadia, with Mr. Hormosdar C. Cogaji, appeared for Devidas. The arguments before their lordships lasted for two hearings.

In the course of their Judgment, the Judges stated that the case was a complicated one, and presented various difficulties. There was no evidence of actual payment beyond the statement made by one witness and the complainant. Admittedly, neither was a man of means. Complainant was greatly pressed for money, was largely in debt, and was threatned with a prosecution. He had no ancestral property; his father was an undischarged insolvent. It was suggested that the money was borrowed from Raghunathdas, but Raghunathdas was not called. On raising only a loan of Rs. 500, complainant had to pay an exorbitant rate of interest, 72 per cent. This needed stating only to throw discredit on the complainant's story of payment of consideration. Witness Antone said, on the contrary, no money at all was paid on the execution of the deed of bargaim, known as the "Sattan Khatt." It was a fair matter of inference that the bogus document was intended, and certainly calculated, to give a fictitious appearance of substantial property. Complainant was no child, but a man of business. The Court regarded with the greatest suspicion the bare fact that he made no inquiry, because, as he had stated, the accused undertook to guarantee a good title. In the absence of evidence that the accused did so, the allegation of deceit must fall through. There were various other details which had weighed with the Court in considering the complainant's story unconvincing. Admittedly, the consideration was exaggerated ; the evidence was open to suspicion ; it would be wrong to base a conviction on it. The conviction was therefore, set aside ; Devidas was ordered do be set at liberty.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar and eleven delegates yesterday, a suit was heard for the restitution of conjugal rights, brought by Mr. M. M. Mursban, Barrister-at-Law, against his wife Dr. Frenny, daughter of K. R. Cama, who was at one time connected with the Cama Hospital. Mr. Murzban conducted his own case ; while Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the respondent. A number of Parsees were present in Court to hear the proceedings ; but the Court was cleared, and the hearing took place with closed doors. Later on in the day, the suit was withdrawn.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

BANDMASTER *VS.* TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

(Before the CHIEF JUDGE).

His honor, the learned Judge, resumed yesterday enquiry into the case brought by Mr. Charles Tuttle Coke, a European bandmaster, whose services were lately dispensed with by the Taj Mahal Hotel, against the Indian Hotel Company for the recovery of Rs. 1,447 being the amount due to him on account of salary, board and lodging for the the period already reported.

The first witness called on yesterday was Mrs. Davidson who said that she was living in the Taj Mahal Hotel with her husband who is a Dentist. She knows plaintiff by sight and the Manager of the Hotel personally. She did not notice the behaviour of the Plaintiff's at the beginning but noticed the plaintiff's answer and what he had said. Then the principal witness in this case, the Manager of the Hotel, Mr. Francis T. Burcher, was examined at length. In his examination, and cross examination he said;—

Before my appointment in the Taj Mahal, I was manager of the Hotel Cecil in 1896-97, and in Carlton Hotel, London, in 1900-1902. I opened a Railway Hotel at Glasgow. There hundreds of Englishmen worked under me, my staff then numbered in all about 450 men. I have been in European Hotels. The Staff of Taj is under my order. Plaintiff arrived in December. Plaintiff was supposed to act under my orders. The hours for play were fixed by the Secretary, and it was my duty to see that the orders were carried out. From the beginning Plaintiff never acted under my authority, and I often spoke to the Secretary in the matter who promised to see things come aright. The hours were fixed but not carried out. Plaintiff always began late and finished early. I spoke often to the Plaintiff and he said that he had nothing to do with me, but had to receive orders from the Company under whom he was working. Up to the end of the play he played the same music. In my capacity as manager, I had to look to the revenue of the Hotel and I wanted Plaintiff to play near the left on the verandah. It was the best place. He sometimes did that. Otherwise he wanted to go to the Moorish Room. The requirements of the Company were that he should play at the left and not at the Moorish Room. I locked the Moorish Room and he told me as usual it was not for me to give him orders. He would only obey the Company. At last I asked the staff to shut the door of the Moorish Room.

The pianist and the 2nd violinist had left the service of the plaintiff, which fact was not reported to me. On the 18th January, he printed the skit programme with a purpose of ridiculing the manager and the management of the Hotel. There are no such pieces of music as those mentioned such as Spring Chicken, Thin Soup, Pea Soup, Managers Pet, etc. Such a programme of music as published by the plaintiff would render the hotel ridiculous in the eyes of the public.

Questioned as to what happened during the motor car dinner the witness continued.—No member of the staff is allowed to take part with the visitors at the table, not even the manager. Anyone doing so took liberty with the regulations of the Hotel. There was a seat vacant and leaving his band, plaintiff went and occupied that. I had to tell him to go back to his band. First he said I had nothing to do with him, and secondly he said was the guest of a gentleman. He did not obey my order. I asked at once the gentleman who had arranged the dinner, and he said plaintiff was not his guest. Plaintiff refused to leave the chair, the band did not play then. Four an hour the band did not play. The witness denied at having told the plaintiff "I am your master and you are my servant." I simply told him that I shall not stand his nonsense.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dadachanji, the witness said : I did not trouble as to what he should do except that he kept his proper hours for play. The Skit programme was put into print by plaintiff himself. Before he was here a week, he was rude to me and said he would take no instructions from me except the office.

The balls are held in the Moorish Room and music is played there. He had to play where the band was wanted and where the manager directed. The gentleman at the table asked Plaintiff to stop when he was playing the piano and speeches went on. The band was specially engaged that evening. He was at the time more a guest than a bandmaster.

He began after the new year to be slack in his work ; I had to report him good many times. The Secretary remonstrated with Plaintiff and he was asked to behave better and obey the manager's orders. He began late at Dinner time also. Mass band concerts were at Green's Hotel ; I had nothing to do with that. There was a ball at the Hotel. The band played till after midnight. Plaintiff might have said his men were tired. No, he did not tell me that. He told me he was the judge if his men were to play or not. I was never informed that the Pianist had an attack of fever. He might have said his men were sick.

In the Skit programme, the Spring Chicken and Thin Soup, were a reflection on the Motel while the Managers Pet was intended to ridicule him.

The next witness examined was one Isidor Salsinger who said:—I am a violinist. I came on the 8th December The bandmaster did not stick to the hours fixed in the Programme. The Bandmaster always started late and finished early. The Pianist and 2nd Violinist left. They were not replaced. The Violinist was replaced by a French horn player. The bandmaster came always late. I played new selections, one March and no Overtures. The Programme was always the same. For about 4 weeks, it continued like this. Visitors complained that there was no good stuff. There is no such piece of music as "Manager's Pet." That was played to wound the feelings of the manager. The bandmaster has to come in evening dress. He never came in that dress. Mr. Bercher came with a watch in his hand and asked plaintiff why he closed early. He said my men were tired. I don't expect any orders from you. I will punch your bloody head. The manager told him that he won't have to play next-day and he will let him know about it. We did not play in the noon. The band men was not tired ; we could have worked longer. The manager did not quarrel with Plaintiff. I only saw Mr. Bercher coming once. There was nothing insolent on the part of the manager. At the motor car dinner, Plaintiff was taking dinner with guest, about three-quarter of an hour. While he was so engaged the band did not play. It was not during the interval there was to be a music during the dinner.

The Pianist fainted, not during music hours. We could have played on for more hours on the 28th of September.

Cross-examined, the witness said : Mr. Coke told us not to recognise the manager. Three had left on that night when the manager came. Four were there, I was first packing my instrument. Mr. Coke was sitting by the piano. He said to the manager : "I don't want to accept notices from you. I will punch your bloody head. The manager said I won't let you play any thing more to-morrow. The Pianist left the Service because he was partly sick of the music played and partly because he got a better job. Our programme was published under different names but the music was the same. There were in all about 15 pieces of music. A band wants about 600 pieces for a season (about 4 or 5 months). The Goanese who was appointed by Mr. Coke was not up to the mark. Mr. Forbes came out from England to replace Paris. We had not high class music. On the 27th night till about 3, we were playing. One of the men Hugo was not sick, but he was drunk.

The other witness was Thomas Pratt who on examination said:—I came out with Mr. Coke from England. On the 28th of February, I was in the Company. He stopped the music before 10 o'clock. Then the manager came and asked him why he had stopped earlier, to which Plaintiff said he was not to take any orders from him. He spoke about his men being tired the night before. I heard him saying I would punch his bloody head. Plaintiff refused to play ; we were not tired. We could have played 3 hours more. It was very seldom we started at the proper time. We begin late and finished early. We had not sufficient music. First we had 10 to 12 pieces. For about three weeks we continued the same music—Everybody was complaining about it. On the 28th, in the lounge, there were lots of visitors.

Cross-Examined, the witness continued. The manager came with his watch in hand. He came quickly and shouted to Coke You have no right to stop music without asking me. Mr. Coke said in reply "I won't take orders from you." I don't remember if any *encore* was given on that day. The pieces we played were not popular with the Public and very seldom we received encores.

To the questions put by the Court, witness said I think Mr. Burcher was more excited. Mr. Coke did not like his remarks about leaving before time. Mr. Coke lost his temper and answered him in the way he did. Mr. Burcher seemed to take it quite cool. I don't think that he used any offensive language. I think the words were "punching his bloody head" and not allowing it to be knocked off by some one else.

With the examination of the last witness one D'Souza waiter in the Taj Mahal Hotel who made certain allegations against the Plaintiff, the proceedings of the case terminated yesterday. The case has been adjourned for to-morrow.

POLICE COURTS.

FACTORY ACT PROSECUTION.

JAIRAM GANOO, a jobber in the Presidency Mills at Parel, appeared yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, to answer a charge of employing a child for more than seven hours in a day. The charge was preferred against him by Mr. W. B. Chambers, Senior Inspector of Factories. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 50 with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRADE-MARK.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate heard the case in which Mr. Lewis Barraclough, Assistant in the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, charged Tapidas Sanghwi with using a false trade-mark counterfeiting a trade-mark, and selling or exposing for sale or having in his possession for sale goods marked with a counterfeit trade-mark. Mr Strangman, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Owen, solicitors, prosecuted ; while Mr. F. Sorabji Taliarkhan, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Balabhai Desai, pleader, was for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company were the Agents in Bombay of Messrs. William Gossage and Company, Limited, of England. Messrs. Gossage and Company had been for many years past engaged in the manufacture and sale of bar soap and had throughout that time called it "Gessage's Empress Pale," and had stamped those words on each bar with a representation of a star or flower immediately before and after the words. These stars or flowers had been registered in England since the year 1886 as the trade-mark of Messrs. Gossage and Co. The Company had imported their soap in large quantities into Bombay for the last twenty years. The soap, with the words marked, had for many years been well known in the Bombay market, had commanded a ready sale in the city, and had come to be known in the market by the name of "Phool Chap" (i.e. flower mark.) In consequence of the soap having become known under the name of "Phool Chap" Messrs. Gossage and Company had for the last four years, caused the words "flower brand" to be impressed on their soap in addition to the words already mentioned. The soap had become so well known in the market that attempts had been made in the past by more than one maker to imitate the mark. Recently it came to the knowledge of Messrs. Graham and Company that a firm carrying on business at Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, under the style of "The New Soap Manufacturing Company" were marking bai soap made by them in a manner reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the bar soap so marked was of the manufacture of Messrs. Gossage and Co., and were selling and exposing for sale the bar soap so marked. Three bars bearing the mark complained of and the words "Emperor Pale" were sold to one Savaksha Sorabji on the 1st July last at the shop of the New Soap Manufacturing Company at Girgaum Back Road by the accused. The latter also sold to Savaksha on the 3rd July at the factory of the Company at Girgaum a case containing sixty bars of bar soap all bearing the same mark and words. The case bore the name and mark of Messrs. Gossage and Co. None of the bars in it was of the manufacture of Messrs. Gossage and Co. The accused Tapidas was the Superintendent and the managing partner in the firm of the New Soap Manufacturing Company, Messrs. Gossage and Company contended that the mark appearing on the bars was a false trade-mark and was a counterfeit of their well known "Phool Chap" mark. They also complained of the use of the words "Emperor Pale" in connection with the mark.

The defence denied that they had committed any breach of the trade-mark and Submitted that their soap was sold in the market as "swadeshi" soap.

Same evidence having been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

MUNICIPAL CHEQUE.

The Store-Keeper Before the Magistrate.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan brought up Walter Bowden, formerly Store-keeper in the service of the Bombay Municipality, in lieu of a warrant issued against him on the 6th July last. The accused had, it was alleged, misappropriated a cheque for Rs. 10,961-4-7 belonging to the B

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J. H. DU BOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency The Governor of Bombay.
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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1906.

A PIONEER OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

As our telegrams told us there passed away in Cheltenham the other day, a lady who for [illegible] had exercised a commanding influence over the movement for developing female education throughout the Empire. Miss Dorothea Beale, LL. D., was the last surviving pioneer of this movement, which has so profoundly affected English life during the nineteenth century by ameliorating the position of woman through education. When she was born in 1831 the ignorance of gentlewomen was lamentably great; but few schools for girls existed, and the forces of conservatism had hardly been broken through by the efforts of Mary Woolstonecraft Godwin and her followers in the emancipation movement. Sidney Smith had written his famous essay advocating an improved education for women, but the Reform of Parliament had not yet been passed and all inferior matters had to wait. The honoured lady who has just left us, records in her "Recollections" that while her father secured for his daughters the best education available, the best was very unsatisfactory. In some subjects such as mathematics and classics it was almost impossible for girls to get taught at all, whilst good teaching on any subject was rare. "There were no day-schools except for poor children, no University Extension lectures, no Colleges and no university examination for women." But Dorothea Beale, by the special advantages of a clever aunt and the use of her brothers' tutors, added to her own tenacity of purpose, gained for herself an equipment of learning then extremely rare in a woman. She learnt Euclid and Algebra by herself, but at the age of seventeen, when under ordinary circumstances, her education would have been concluded. Queen's College in London was just opening classes for women. There she continued and perfected her studies in all subjects—modern languages, classics, mathematics, music and English subjects. In 1853 she was appointed Latin tutor at the College, soon after head teacher, and in 1858 she was sufficiently distinguished to be given the principalship of Cheltenham Ladies' College. The College was then a struggling institution of five years old, and during her period of rule, which extended to the day of her death, she worked up this small school "for the daughters of gentlemen and noblemen" until it has become the greatest centre of women's education in the Empire, with a thousand scholars and hundreds of technical students. At first the conservatism of the nation and the jealousy of men threw constant difficulties in the way of hopeful development: the curriculum was limited, funds were scarce, and the number of pupils declined rather than increased. The ideal which the institution embodied was in advance of the time, people scoffed at girls reading Shakespeare, while mathematics, science and Greek were "positively dangerous to the female mind." But every obstacle yielded to the zeal and tenacity of the new principal; economy was rigidly practised, the teachers were trained by the principal herself, and the critical time in the life of the College passed away. The liberal movement, of which Miss Beale was herself one of the chief exponents made possible developments which a few years before would have been doomed to failure. As public opinion changed with regard to the education of women, the school where the best teaching was to be had became fashionable; the roll of pupils steadily increased, and extensions in the original plan of the College curriculum and buildings became possible. In 1873 the College was transferred to its present abode, and from that time onward steady progress is recorded. The constitution was altered for the better, and the Governing Body became almost a national concern.

Piece by piece the beautiful pile of buildings in Montpellier Street have been erected. There are countless class and lecture rooms; twenty music rooms; an Art Wing with fine corridors and staircases; a Science Wing; the "Large" Hall; the magnificent Library Wing, with its manuscript and other treasures; the Princess Hall, with its splendid concert organ; an Observatory; studios and rooms for the Kindergarten, and finally a great number of boarding-houses, a sanatorium and adequate gymnasium, and playing-grounds. The Ladies' College began with a capital of £2,000. It now owns property which has cost upwards of £165,000, of which £100,000 is represented by College buildings and £65,000 by boarding-houses, sanatorium and playground. The annual income from tuition and boarding and other fees is £60,000, or nearly double that of 20 years ago. In contrast with the one hundred pupils who assembled on that February morning fifty years ago, a recent annual report records an average of 390 boarders in the twelve boarding-houses, 200 in non-College houses and including kindergarten and by-students, a total under instruction of 1,000. There are in all 65 English teachers; nine foreign teachers for French, German and Italian, besides those engaged for the boarding houses: 740 pupils and 30 teachers in the Musical department: 300 pupils and nine teachers in the Art and Technical department; teachers for dancing, for physical education and domestic science, and many pupils for special gymnastics, fencing, swimming and dancing. It will be gathered from these figures that the College is not merely a girls' public school; it is also an infant school, a conservatoire for music and an Art school. Infants, growing girls and adult women are at one and the same time receiving instruction within the walls. Some years ago the College of St. Hilda's at Oxford was founded through the instrumentality of Miss Beale that the best students at the Cheltenham institution should be able to conclude their education with a University Arts course. The educational facilities thus offered to girls and women are unequalled throughout the Empire, and the daughters of gentlemen flock to Cheltenham from all parts of the British Isles and from the remotest colonies.

In view of this phenomenal development it is hardly possible to praise too highly the work of Dorothea Beale, the Master-Builder. It is through her devotion and administrative talent, through the force and persistency of her character, assisted from the beginning by many loyal and able helpers, that this stately and splendid institution has arisen to do Cheltenham and nation credit. The influence the deceased principal exerted on all who came in contact with her was of an exemplary and inspiring character. Herself a profoundly cultured and religious woman, she could not fail to stamp the impress of her character upon the thousands of pupils who passed through her hands. To the last she took a large share in the daily teaching, read prayers and gave addresses. In addition to the exacting nature of the administrative work entailed by the supervision of so gigantic an institution, to the share of teaching undertaken and to a worldwide correspondence, she found leisure to write voluminously on a great variety of subjects, chiefly educational, historical and literary. Her unrivalled experience of practical education and organization caused her to be regarded as an authority on the subject, so that her books and magazine articles found their way to multitudes of readers all the world over. Her position in the educational world was often recognised and honoured, not only by various bodies in Great Britain, but by the Academy of Paris and the National Educational Association, U. S. A. In 1901 she received the freedom of Cheltenham Borough, a very rare honour and one never heretofore conferred on a woman. In 1902 she received the Hon. L.L.D. degree of Edinburgh. An eloquent tribute was then made to her life-work by Sir Ludovic Grant, a Professor of Edinburgh University and son of the distinguished Sir Alexander Grant, whom the older generation of Bombay folk will remember as the second principal of the Elphinstone College. He said: "No feature of the national progress during the last fifty years is more remarkable than the revolution which has transformed our girls' schools from occidental zenanas into centres of healthy activity. In the great crusade which has been crowned with this desirable consummation the foremost champion was the cultured and intrepid lady who guides the destinies of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham. It was largely due to Miss Beale's indomitable advocacy, on platform and on paper, that the barriers of parental prejudice were broken down, that the ancient idles were shattered . . . that barren catechism and lifeless epitome were compelled to give way to fructifying studies and the futile promenade to invigorating recreations." To the last this great woman actively presided over the varied life of the famous institution which she had virtually created: on the very day that she was taken ill she conducted the Scripture lesson and wrote a hundred letters. To have died thus in harness at the age of seventy-five will appear doubly remarkable to those conversant only with the conditions of Indian life. But it will perhaps be a speaking testimony to the devotion of that band of pioneers whose influence, indirectly if not directly, has penetrated to the great Indian continent. We should be witnessing no movement for the improved education of Hindu women to-day had not the results of the movement in England been such as to inspire confidence in the efficacy of this medicine for the social diseases of other countries. Had there been no women of character, judgment and ability to lead and guide the movement, it could not have taken a firm hold of the English mind, and would therefore not have found its way to the distant parts of the Empire. Indians should therefore, no less than English men and women reverence the name and memory of Dr. Beale.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE assertion of the *Times* that "the feeling that Government cannot protect Indians against our own colonies as well as against a foreign country is doing undoubted mischief in India" is an exaggeration, if not absolutely unfounded. India does not much concern itself with anything outside India, for those Indians who are not Mahomedans have lost caste merely by crossing the "Kala pani." Britishers, then Mahomedans, are most concerned, for the love of fair-play is strong within them and British Indian subjects are not being fairly treated in South Africa. We have given our colonies such unrestricted freedom since we lost the United States of America that the least attempt to interfere in their internal relations is promptly and strenuously resented, and it is difficult to see what more His Majesty's Government can do beyond expressing disapproval of the colonists' treatment of their fellow-subjects. As Lord Elgin said the other day, he has consistently protested against the disabilities imposed against British Indians, and his predecessor in office, Lord Lansdowne, has publicly declared that the treatment of British Indians in South Africa filled him with indignation, whilst Mr. Lyttelton, when Colonial Secretary, laid down in a despatch the opinion that to impose unnecessary disabilities upon them is derogatory to British honour. These are views which are shared by British subjects out here though we have little hope that the Transvaal Government will see eye to eye with us. The Boer would prefer to keep the British Indian entirely out of the Colony. As the *Times* observed some weeks ago, "no young democratic community of white men can be expected to deal out even-handed justice to formidable rivals in their trade and business who come of another race, with other traditions other creeds, and other complexions than their, own. The fact that the interlopers are subjects of the same Sovereign, and can claim to be treated as members of the same Empire will, probably never, in our time, outweigh these considerations with them. The lapse of years and perhaps of generations, may be needed to create, if indeed it can ever be created, such a spirit of common Imperial sitizenship as will greatly mitigate the combined force of race prejudice and of self-interest. That is a hard fact which it is useless to ignore. The sentiment against Asiatic competition is strong in all our self-governing colonies, and is not unlikely to grow stronger for many years to come." The only immediate hope of British Indians in the Transvaal seems to be in the appointment of a Royal Commission which Lord Elgin was reported to have in contemplation—to enquire into their status and grievances throughout South Africa, when at least some modification of existing laws may be secured.

THE PLAGUE RESEARCH LABORATORY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman, Director of the Plague Research Laboratory at Parel has just issued his report on that institution for the official year ended 31st March last. It is a conscientious record of work well done by the Director and his highly capable staff, and is altogether one of which they may well be proud. Foremost place is given in the report to the manufacture of prophylactic anti-plague vaccine and it is shown that the total number of doses issued from the Laboratory since 10th January 1897 when Mr. Haffkine had the first inoculation performed on himself, amounts now to 6,202,371. It is satisfactory to note that, as regards India, the demands for the prophylactic in the year under report were more than doubled, which is held to imply that the fear of a repetition of such a disaster as that which took place at Mulkowal is being gradually overcome. This, says Colonel Bannerman, is fortunate at the present moment, for it is certain that vaccination for plague must become one of the most efficient measures that the plague administrator in India can avail himself of. From the observations of the Plague Research Commission, at present working in the Laboratory, it appears certain that plague spreads among rats and from rats to men by means of the rat-flea, and by this means only. "Moreover it has been proved that the plague germ is not to be found outside the bodies of living creatures and that it is therefore useless during plague epidemics to disinfect floors and walls in which no germs of the disease exist. Until therefore, some method is discovered of dealing with rats or fleas, or both of these disseminators of plague, the sanitarian must trust to one of two methods of dealing with the disease in epidemic form. Either he must cause the people of the afflicted place to evacuate it and so leave both rats and fleas behind, or he must persuade the inhabitants to be inoculated and thus immunise themselves to a disease which is present around them in epizootic form." As some sections of the community persisted in believing in vague rumours that mysterious ailments followed the use of the prophylactic, it was considered advisable, in order to reassure them, to obtain the opinion of those who had made extensive use of the vaccine. This was done and it is shown that in no case was an opinion adverse to inoculation expressed. Results obtained in all parts of the presidency are recorded and it is satisfactory to know that they were all favourable. Other work besides that in connection with the manufacture of prophylactic was done at the Laboratory, including the training of hospital assistants, and there is reason to hope that much benefit to public health will result from its operations.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN MANCHURIA.

The attention which is being paid to the important question of British interests in Manchuria is shown by the fact that Mr. Fulford, the British Consul at Newchwang, has taken the journey to Mukden for the purpose of selecting a site for the British Consulate there. That it is time definite action should be taken is obviously felt by the merchants at Newchwang who in a body, and numbering some thirty, addressed a letter to Mr. Fulford on the subject. Between 1898-1900 negotiations resulted in the allotting of site on the north bank of the river Liao, but circumstances have changed and the spot is no longer desirable. The wishes of the Newchwang mercantile community are summed up in three paragraphs: "That the British Mercantile Community seeks for no preferential position of trading facilities *vis a vis* other nationalities, but does most earnestly desire equal rights, position and opportunity with all other nationalities at Newchwang, to and from which Port a large proportion of the trade has always been carried in British bottoms and where British Companies and individuals possess extensive vested interests, the value of British land and house property alone being estimated at well over Taels 3,000,000." "That strenuous efforts should be made to concert with the other Powers interested, toward reserving the best site upon the south bank of the river Liao for an International Settlement, to be controlled by national, not individual, representation. That it is most necessary the closest watch be kept at the present time upon the policy of other Powers with regard to any one, or more, of them seeking to acquire a Concession upon the south bank of the river, the acquisition of which would undoubtedly place the nationals of such Power, or Powers, in a considerably preferential position, and that all possible steps be taken to prevent the acquirement of any such national Concession or Concessions." In fact the British merchant asks only what has been granted in China and this, so long as it gives no specially favoured position, Japan is pledged to give, while Sir John Jordan is showing clearly that he is quite aware of the necessity of protecting, to the utmost, British interests in the Far East.

THE PRESIDENTIAL REFORMER.

THE people of the United States are declared to be in a curious fame of mind just now. There has been a general awakening of the American conscience which has slumbered for so long a time. Mr. Roosevelt heads the reformers. He makes war on money illegitimately gained and sees in the concentration of wealth the menace that threatens the Republic. He has done good and made reform possible. This is generally recognised by the American people, but they are slow to move in anything affecting their pockets. Hence Mr. Roosevelt's oft repeated tirades against his fellow-countrymen. Among them are people who consider that Mr. Roosevelt goes beyond his prerogative and "rides the high horse" a little too frequently. But judged by the sentiments he expresses, it would be well if, at the close of the next two years, he is re-elected to to the presidentship, for he will certainly require more than two years in which to effect all the reforms he enumerates as necessary and pressing. His message to the Congress is an exposition of a sound policy based on high ideas of liberty, justice, and morality. But there are few citizens of the United States ready to do more than applaud his utterances, and we doubt if he will be able to carry out all the reforms he would like—even if re-elected President—which is problematical,

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay will arrive at Bombay on Saturday, the 8th instant, and will disembark at the Apollo Bunder at 8-15 a. m. His Excellency's arrival will be official. The 2nd Royal Scots will furnish a Guard-of-Honour of 100 rank and file under the Command of a Captain with two Subalterns, Band and Regimental Color, to be at the Apollo Bunder at 8 a. m., on Saturday, the 8th instant, to receive His Excellency on his landing. Dress—Review order—Summer Clothing. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 8-15 a. m. to announce the arrival of His Excellency

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

"STAGE CROWDS."

A Leno-Campbell Story.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

MR. Beerbohm Tree, at the time of writing, is busy perfecting his new production, in which I am informed some wonderful effects will be achieved with "stage crowds." We are to be terrified by the shouts and yells of an infuriated mob "heard off" as the professional phrase goes. But I have had such experience of "stage crowds" that I fear, no matter what awful sounds and noises are emitted from behind the back cloth at His Majesty's theatre on the first night of the new production, I shall remain undisturbed and unalarmed. We had a severe dose of this sort of thing in "Nero," when from behind the stage there issued an abominable pandemonium of angry shouts, hoots and jeers. The effect was due to the following ingenious arrangement. Some weeks before "Nero" was produced a company of about twenty men and boys were stationed in the "record" room of the London Gramophone Company. Everyone made as much noise as possible, and generally conspired to represent an enraged mob of persons denouncing a hated despot. While the entire room was huskily shouting and stamping, a record was being taken. Afterwards, when "Nero" was played, two huge gramophones were concealed from the public view directly behind the stage and from these two instruments came the fearful sounds of rage and fury which were generally voted to be such a wonderful presentiment of a noisy crowd, fierce and angry.

A REMINISCENCE

Writing of the gramophone recalls to my mind a story of that popular Drury Lane comedian, the late Herbert Campbell, which I believe is quite new so far as newspapers are concerned. Campbell, as everyone knows, was an inseparable companion of Dan Leno, who exercised a great influence over him on most matters of conduct. When the gramophone was first introduced into England, Dan Leno and Campbell were both invited to make "records," that is to say to sing some of their songs into the instrument. The experience was not altogether a novel one to Leno, but Campbell understood nothing about the invention and anxiously enquired of his friend what he was expected to do. Leno gravely informed him that when visiting the Gramophone Company's premises to sing his songs, he must "make up" as though appearing on the stage. And Herbert Campbell, with equal gravity, accepted every word of this statement as though it were a gospel verity. He arrived at the gramophone offices in the City Road at half past ten the next morning, when the street was teeming with business people, attired in short muslin skirts, short socks, a flaxen wig and a big pale blue sash It is difficult to describe the extraordinary excitement created by his appearance, and the laughter that occurred at his expense. Anyhow he enjoyed the joke himself and laughed as heartily as anybody else who was present.

A NEW FARCE.

An old and trusty comrade of poor Herbert Campbell's appeared this week in a new farce by Mr. Charles Hannan, enlitled "The Electric Man." Produced at the little Royalty Theatre, never a very fortunate home of dramatic enterprise since the departure of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the new play cannot be described as an absolute masterpiece of originality or wit; nevertheless it contains some amusing situations of which Harry Nicholls, always quaint and individual in his methods, is not slow to avail himself. The piece should, at Christmas prove a very acceptable entertainment.

THE GAIETY.

Next week Miss Gertie Millar takes up the title role in a slightly revised version of "The New Aladdin" at The Gaiety. The revised version—by the way—simply means the introduction of a few new songs and dances. Miss Gertie Millar is of course one of The Gaiety's most pronounced favourites. The wife of Lional Moncton, who writes a good deal of The Gaiety Music, she is a throughly capable actress as well as a pert and pretty woman. Her advance in the affections of the public has been steady rather than sensational. Her first emphatic success was scored in "The Orchid," with that not very brilliantly written lyric which we all remember so well, entitled "Keep Off The Grass," and then in The Spring Chicken she made further step up the ladder of popularity with "Rotterdam." Opinions as to her beauty have always contradicted one another. I have heard people loudly quarrel in the theatre over the exact colour of her dark, keenly flashing eyes, with their thick pointed lashes. What sort of figure she will make in boy's costume remains to be seen? Very charming undoubtedly, though perhaps not quite well rounded enough for the traditional "principal boy."

"AMASIS."

The hundredth performance of that pretty and witty comic opera "Amasis" at the New Theatre was celebrated during the week. The success of this dainty and amusing play goes far to substantiate the oft repeated assertion of the more discerning critics that there is still in England a public for "comic opera," as distinct from musical comedy. The forthcoming revivals of the Gilbert and Sullivan series at The Savoy is further testimony to this effect. That graceful and winsome young person, Miss Winifred Hart Dyke, has been introduced into "Amasis," and she serves to further strengthen a cast in which Miss Ruth Vincent and Mr. Rutland Barrington shine as the bright particular stars.

AMATEUR FOOTBALL.

Whilst everyone interested in our National Winter Sport is discussing and arguing over the status of the "Amateur" and the preservance of his rights against the arbitrary degrees of the Football Association, the "Amateur" himself is playing the game with a remarkable measure of success. This week a strong Coriuthian team met Tottenham Hotspurs at the Queen's Club Grounds and defeated the professionals to the tune of 6 goals to one. The dashing tactics of the Corinthian forwards, amongst whom that fine "Old Westminster" S. S. Harris, was always conspicuous, quite non-plussed the defence of the "Spurs" who were well beaten on all round play. On occasions such as this I can never prevent myself from falling into regrets into the rule of the Corinthians to abstain from participation in the Association Cup Tournament. A movement was lately on foot to induce one principal amateur club to enter the National lists for this trophy, but apparently it has resulted in nothing. The Corinthians would make a brave show in Cup fights and it is more than likely that many of our most famous First League organisations, such as Everton and Aston Villa, would "go down" before the speed and rush of the Amateur attack.

RUGBY.

The South African [illegible] have at last departed from the South and are now paying North Britain a visit. They play their first International game to-morrow against Scotland. An extraordinary amount of interest is being shown in this engagement throughout the length and breadth of the country. Excursion trains are running from London and the large Midland towns. Betting on the result is very prevalent but at both the 'Varsities,' where the Colonials triumphed in so decided a fashion, few people can be found to take odds against the chances of our visitors.

ATHLETICS.

His Gracious Majesty King Edward, on the occasion or his birthday, sent a congratulatory telegram to the National Cross-Country Union. This royal encouragement of sport is very gratifying and should have a stimulating effect upon our cross-country runners. Some remarkably interesting golf was witnessed this week between the Sunningdale Club and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society. Sunningdale eventually won by 6 matches to five. Mr. H. G. Hutchinson, the winner of the amateur Championship in 1886 and 1887, led the Society and scored an exciting victory over the Hon. Osmund Scott.

By the way, a rumour has been floating round the town to the effect that a golf tournament is being organised between Miss Camille Clifford and Miss Edna May, but as the latter lady is still a novice at the game and the former has no knowledge of it whatsoever the rumour must be treated as an elaborate joke. However, if Miss Clifford (The Hon. Mrs. Lyndhurst Bruce) is no golfer she is an expert at motoring and can drive any car with great skill and courage.

B. C.

A WORD TO THE INDIAN FARMER.

IN the old days people believed that air, water fire and earth were elements, that is, that they were not made up of different materials. Now, however, since the progress of chemistry and its wider study, we all know that the air we breathe consists of several gases such as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, etc, that water can be decomposed into hydrogen and oxygen, that fire is due to the combination of oxygen with the material that is set on fire and that the earth is made up of a large number of different constituents such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, lime, magnesium, common salt, iron etc.

When you see a cow feed well you note that it increases in size and weight especially if oil cakes are added to the rich grass it gets. What happens? It consumes various foods which are changed within the animal to produce flesh. The plants themselves on which it feeds have gathered their substance from the dead earth and formed them into the substance of plant life. There are a great many sources from which this food is drawn, the majority of which are always to be found in more than sufficient quantities in every soil, but the most necessary forms of nutriment and consequently those most consumed and often sadly wanting, are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime.

It is true that in forests and on grass lands plants grow and die down and, nothing being carried off the land, the soil requires no replenishing; but, where the produce is taken from the farm year after year something must be put back or the land will suffer. It stands to reason that you cannot go draining the land of its plant-food resources and yet expect it to be as rich as ever. But it is unnecessary to labour this point when addressing the Indian ryot.

The science of farming is to extract from the soil, without injuring it, the best possible succession of crops at the lowest possible expense and the science of manuring is to put back into the soil as much at least of the plant-food as is extracted by the crop and in a state that will allow the plant to benefit most by it, with the important addition that the expenditure should be so regulated as to obtain the greatest profit.

To understand the relative values of manures one must know a little chemistry. To say, for instance, that ground-nut cake contains N. 7 per cent is as intelligible to the ordinary farmer as a Greek oration; but it means that in every 100lbs of the cake 7lbs of nitrogen is the most important plant-food for the majority of crops, though some get their supply directly from the air. There is nitrogen in cowdung and urine, and cattle manure has, besides, an appreciable effect in improving the mechanical texture of the soil, rendering clay lands less cold and hard and sandy soils more compact. It is used all over the world wherever it can be got in sufficient quantities. This is wise as also is the employment of various leaves wherewith to fertilize the land, for they not only add plant-food, but in decaying, increase the humus or dead vegetation that forms the upper crust of the best paying farms. But is it wise to use these for every crop? Should we not first learn what amount of plant-food we can obtain from given quantities of cattle manure so that we may ascertain how much or how little should be applied to obtain a full harvest?

Plants take varying quantities of food from the soil. Sugar cane is a greedy eater, demanding large amounts to satisfy its hunger. The groundnut, on the other hand, though it requires an application of phosphoric acid and potash does not need a suppy of much nitrogen in the soil, for it absorbs the nitrogen of the air. All leguminous plants feed in the same manner on nitrogen derived from the atmosphere direct. You can generally know these plants by the shape of the flowers, which are termed papillonaceous, because they resemble butterflies. To add nitrogen as a manure in the case of peas, beans etc, is to waste a good thing. So, you see, that though cattle manure is very good it may be waste in leguminous crops. Though there is much sound sense in the old English farmer's: "muck," muck and plenty of it," there should be an intelligent attempt to understand its why and wherefore. Evidently cattle manure is put into the soil to place food at the disposal of the plants. The question is how much *food* is there, not what quantity of manure is used. In order to determine this point it must know the analysis of the manure. By analysis we mean a rapid dissolution of the substance into its component parts by means of chemistry to ascertain of what it is made. The sun and the rain act upon the soil and break up the rocks into fine particles of sand and clay to make up our fields. In the same way the sun and the rain act upon cattle manure and decompose it, setting free such materials as are absorbed by the plants for food.

We can, by the aid of acids, break up these things far more quickly and in a far easier manner. This done, we look for the principal plant-foods viz. nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime.

Cattle manure contains 0·5 per cent of nitrogen, 0·4 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 0·2 per cent of potash. A great quantity of plant-food is lost if the urine is not preserved, a point little considered by Indian farmers. Generally, we should say, that stable manure such as is used by the peasant all over the country, analyses in every 100 lb 1/4 lbs of nitrogen, 1/5 lb of phosphoric acid and 1/10 lb of potash.

It is evident that crops requiring no supply of nitrogen to the soil, such as the leguminosæ, but needing fair quantities of phosphoric acid and potash, could not be brought to their fullest bearing by the use of cattle manure, and its use would probably be a sorry waste. If a sufficiency of cattle dung were employed to obtain enough potash, there would be an enormous waste of nitrogen, the most costly of all plant-foods and the crop would probably be ruined in the bargain.

If we can obtain nitrogen free from the air it is to our advantage to do so and we accomplish this by growing leguminous crops and ploughing them in before they run to seed so that all the nitrogen collected in the plant by the bacteria at the roots may be kept in the soil and prove a fruitful source of food for the next crop. This is called green manuring and is always more successful when phosphoric acid and potash are placed at the disposal of the papillonaceous plants. It is therefore plain that such crops require some manure different to cattle dung in order to arrive at their full development. In such cases a bag of bone meal or superphosphate and a hundredweight of potash salts would be of far more benefit than many tons of stable sweepings. To arrive at a knowledge of the full value of manures and cattle foods a little chemistry is of the [illegible] importance to the farmer and it is devoutly [illegible] hoped the time is not far distant when the [illegible] of our universities instead of crowding the [illegible] that lead to Government employ and the Law [illegible] go back to the land and use their learning to develop their country by scientific cultivation.

Unfortunately, since the new impetus has been given to extensive farming in India, a great deal of stress has been laid upon the analysis of the soil. That this may often be useful, sometimes even necessary, no one will gainsay. It is well known that in the absence of certain plant-foods nothing will grow. Were we, for instance, to come upon a soil absolutely deficient in lime, all the manuring in the world would be of little use till the absolutely necessary minimum of lime should be supplied. It is a well established fact that partial or incomplete fertilizing gives results in accordance with the law of *minima*. Thus, a soil very deficient in phosphoric acid might be supplied with immense quantities of nitrogen and potash, but the harvest would remain small if the phosphoric acid available to the plants as food were not enough for an ordinary crop and only when that quantity of phosphoric acid was supplied would the crop reach the usual average. With a super-abundant supply the crop would prove a bumper one.

Certain lands like *reh*, *sondu*, or alkaline soils bear next to no crop. Here chemical analysis is absolutely necessary to tell us what substances the land contains deleterious to plant life and what necessary plant-food may be missing or deficient. We may then by means of chemistry supply the missing plant-food and by inserting materials likely to form chemical combinations render the deleterious substance innocuous, if not useful. But the value of soil analysis in other instances has been very much over-rated. In a land where soil analysis is almost a fetish, a writer in the March number of the *Tropical Magazine* of Colombo in 1902 wrote as follows:—

We have been much struck by the blind faith which people place in soil analysis, relying upon it as a mysterious "open sesame" to the secrets of Nature as she works through plant and soil. The fact is that the old method of soil analysis as it is ordinarily understood by laymen has come to be discredited long ago.

If we consider for a moment what a soil analysis is generally expected to tell us, we shall see how presumptive are the claims of the chemist who takes credit fos being able to give us this information by his manipulations in the laboratory.

How it is supposed that the chemist can recognise subtle relation between the vital forces in the plant and the soil in carrying out his analysis, with a view to telling you what has to be added to the soil to meet the requirements of the plant? Does he make allowance for the capacity in plants to attack and appropriate the ingredients of plant-food in the different forms in which they occur in the soil, and for the differences in his capacity in different plants? The solvent medium adopted in reckoning the proportion of "available" plant-food in the soil has always been an uncertain factor in soil analysis, which has shifted its ground more than once with a view to reaching more accurate results.

(*To be continued.*)

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Kagoshimamaru" left Colombo for Bombay and is due here on Sunday, the 9th instant.

THE idea of building the proposed new Town Hall at Calcutta on the maidan has been abandoned.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Stringent Measures to be Adopted.

TREATY RIGHTS AND INDIVIDUAL STATES.

THE CRUELTY OF THE SEAL FISHERIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

President Roosevelt, in his Message to Congress, deals drastically with the Japanese exclusion question, and severely reproves the Americans for behaving badly to the Japanese. He urges an amendment to the Constitution enabling the President to enforce the Treaty Rights of Aliens against individual States and declares that he will employ all permissible forces, both Civil and Military, in this Japanese question.

President Roosevelt describes the barbarous slaughter of seals at the Pribilof Islands and says that negotiations are proceeding with Great Britain and Japan on this subject. He suggests that if the hideous cruelty of the Pelagic sealing continues, Americans should exterminate the entire herd in the most humane manner possible.

LATER.

The following is a continuation of President Roosevelt's Message to Congress :—

He congratulates the Nation on its literally unprecedented prosperity and recommends a Law Prohibiting Corporations contributing to the expenses of a political campaign. He scathingly condemns lynching, and affirms that the hideous crime of rape should always be punished with death. The punishment should follow the offence immediately. "Let justice be sure and swift, but justice under the law and not wild savagery of the mob."

He denounces the sinister demagogues as foolish visionaries, preaching discontent and stirring up class hatred, and says that the man who debauches others for the purpose of obtaining high office, is equally corrupt with the man debauching others for financial profit. He recommends an eight-hours' labour day, and deals lengthily with Trusts and recommends the amendment of the present law if its working be found to be unsatisfactory. He advises the imposition of an Inheritance Tax, pressing especially on swollen fortunes, and suggests the desirability of an Income Tax.

The President then urges legislation to encourage American shipping, advises reform in the Currency, and earnestly hopes that Congress will sanction a lower Tariff or absolute Free Trade for the products of the Philippines. He then announces that the Philippine Legislative Assembly will meet in the Spring.

The President next discusses minutely the Japanese question and insists on treating all nations fairly. It is a mark of low civilization, he says, to abuse or discriminate against strangers who conduct themselves properly. Hostility to the Japanese he regards as most discreditable to Americans as a people, and may be fraught with the gravest consequences. He eulogises glowingly Japanese achievements, and recalls the fact that the Japanese contributed a hundred thousand dollars to the sufferers by the earthquake at San Francisco. He declares the exclusion of Japanese from the schools is a wicked absurdity, and that if America desires a great commercial development with Asia, she must freely and gladly extend to other nations the treatment which she expects to receive herself.

He recommends the amendment of the Statutes enabling Presidents to enforce the Treaty Rights of Aliens against individual States.

The spelling in the message comprises the words "thruout, thoroly, exprest and demagog," but otherwise the spelling is not phonetic.

LATER.

The Californians greatly resent President Roosevelt's message to Congress and the Southerners strongly sympathise with the Californians on the racial question.

There appears to be no change in the situation regarding the schools at San Francisco, Japanese children still being excluded. An American officer is reported as reviving the rumours of Japanese espionage in the Philippines, which seems to indicate that the anti-Japanese spirit is unfortunately being encouraged in some quarters.

A Washington message to the *Asahi* states that the American Methodist Mission have published a notification taking exception to the existing legislation which restricts Asiatic immigration into the United States, and also to the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools.

The Japanese Consul, in concert with Mr. Metcalf, is taking all necessary measures to relieve the situation.

A Washington message to the *Asahi* states that Captain Aldrich, a nephew of Mr. Taft, formerly an American military inspector in the Philippines, declares that the Japanese are constantly arriving in Luzon from Formosa with the object of eventually occupying the Philippines. On one occasion states Captain Aldrich, he captured ten Japanese engineers dressed in Filipino costume and it was found that they had drawn detailed maps of various places in the interior and had taken hundreds of photographs. The leader of this party was an army captain named Yamamoto, who boasted that the Japanese were in possession of more accurate maps of Luzon than were held by the Americans.

The political committee of the constitutional Association held a meeting at Tokyo on Monday, when Mr. Matsumoto Kunpei declared his views on the anti-Japanese movement in San Francisco. The members of the association decided to consider the question at their next meeting. The views of Mr. Matsumoto have not yet been published.

It is interesting to note that Professor Tomizu, one of the "Seven Professors," who distinguished themselves for their chauvinistic declaration against the conclusion of peace with Russia, holds very moderate views on the present all-absorbing question. The following statement is attributed to Professor Tomizu:—

"In my opinion, the only course available for the Japanese to reverse the situation in California is to forcibly remind the Americans loudly of a sense of justice and humanity, and appeal to the conscience of the American people who profess to be proud of their Christian civilisation. A rejection by the Board of Education of the protest of Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul-General, would appear to injure the prestige of the Japanese Empire. But this can be off-set by making repeated protests. These protests could be followed up by sending a strong squadron under Admiral Togo into the Golden Gate Bay for the purpose of making a demonstration. But such measures as these are not necessary, in view of the fact that the anti-Japanese movement is nothing more than a consequence of the labour question in a comparatively small locality in America. The only course to be taken by the Japanese in regard to the question is to act under the strict guidance of the principle of justice, and do everything to arouse public opinion and strive to induce the San Francisco authorities to reconsider their action. Even the people who claim to be Christians cannot remain unmoved when their personal interests appear to be endangered. In such a case, the English, French or Germans will not be less infuriated than the Americans. Even a trivial difference, when repeated, may result in irreconcilable discord. Anything which may lead to the disturbance of the friendly relations existing between the two countries must be studiously avoided. Any attempt on the part of the Japanese to arouse hostile feelings against America, and any retaliation, is only to precipitate the nation into unending trouble" Professor Tomizu strongly advises publicists to keep his view well at heart.

THE TRANSVAAL ORDINANCE.

APPROVAL OF GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

A Temporary Solution.

TENDENCY OF SOUTH AFRICAN LEGISLATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The *Times* approves, as right and just, the decision regarding the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance, as any other might have had extremely bad effects on opinion in India, but it doubts whether it will benefit Indians in the long run unless the Imperial Government introduce reservation treatment for British Indians into the Transvaal Constitution. The *Times* fears that the Transvaal will legislate on the question, on purely Colonial lines, and strongly urges the claim of Indians as subjects of the same Sovereign and the same Empire as ourselves. The feeling that Government cannot protect Indians against their own Colonies as well as against a Foreign country is doing undoubted mischief in India.

PROTEST AGAINST RESERVATION.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Johannesburg that Lord Selborne has telegraphed to Lord Elgin the protest of Progressives against any reservation in the Transvaal Constitution regarding Chinese and other imported labour and treatment of Asiatics including the status of Indians.

The Volkites and Nationalists concur in the protest.

INDEPENDENCE OF BULGARIA.

Abolition of Capitulations.

DECISION OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The Powers have agreed to the abolition of capitulations in Bulgaria, which is tantamount to the recognition of the independence of the Principality.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

Lords to Obey the People's Mandate.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Lords have read the Trades Disputes Bill a second time without dividing.

Lord Lansdowne characterized the Bill as dangerous and inaugurating a reign of license but it is useless, he said, to oppose it because the people have given their mandate for the same and it is necessary for the Lords to act with the greatest caution at the present time.

ADMIRAL TOUCHARD.

Received by King Alfonso.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

King Alfonso has received Admiral Touchard.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

A Liberal Premier.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Marquis Armigo (Liberal) is the new Spanish Premier and General Weyler Minister for War.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Complete Harmony between Austria, Germany and Italy.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Baron Aehrenthal in a statement to the Delegations affirmed that his interviews with Prince von Bulow, Signor Tittoni and M. Isvolsky had established complete harmony of views.

The relations with France and England, he said, were equally friendly.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

Delimitation Negotiations to Continue.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Reuter (Constantinople) says that the Persian Delegates have been authorised to remove to Mossul for the winter to continue the negotiations for the delimitation of the frontier.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Anglo-Russian Loan Condemned.

£600,000 TO BE ADVANCED BY THE NATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Reuter (Teheran) wires that the Parliament has vetoed the Anglo-Russian loan and proposed instead to advance £200,000 sterling by the projected National Bank. Meanwhile the financial situation is critical.

The Crown Prince is expected at Teheran in a week's time.

THE VICTORIAN ASSEMBLY.

Election Disturbances Penalised.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Victorian Assembly has passed a Bill penalising with a fine and imprisonment persons disturbing election and other public meetings.

ANGLO-JAPANESE BANK.

Started by Prominent Capitalists.

OFFICIAL SANCTION GRANTED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Anglo-Japanese Bank, composed of prominent British and Japanese Capitalists, has received official sanction. It is regarded as betokening an important financial alliance.

THE PORTSMOUTH COURT-MARTIAL.

Lieut. Collard Found Guilty.

"ON YOUR KNEES" AN IMPROPER ORDER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Court-Martial on Lieutenant Collard is finished and he has been found guilty of using improper orders but not guilty of abusive language.

The Court reprimanded him.

Lieutenant Collard in his written defence protested against the attacks made on him in Parliament and the Press. He denied using abusive words and saw nothing humiliating in the order to kneel.

Many witnesses deposed that the order was not given in an offensive manner.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Seventy Major Generals

LONDON, DECEMBER, 5

In pursuance of the report of the War Office Committee regarding promotions which was published on the 3rd instant, a Royal Warrant has been issued creating an establishment of seventy Major-Generals.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

Departure for Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 5.

Delhi has been more or less *en fete* during the past two or three days. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto with the Ladies Elliott arrived early on Monday morning and were received with the usual honours and salutes. The Railway Station, the City and the Civil Station were decorated in honour of the occasion.

On Monday afternoon Lady Minto opened the local Victoria Hospital for women, and subsequently laid the foundation stone of the new S. P. G. Mission Zenana Hospital.

At night His Excellency and Staff were the guests at dinner of Colonel Searle and the Officers of the 35th Sikhs.

Tuesday was devoted to sight-seeing and at night a very brilliant ball in honour of their Excellencies was given at the Delhi Club by Mr. Merk the Commissioner and Mrs. Merk at which all Delhi society was present and a large number of guests came in from out-stations.

His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Lady Rivaz are also now in Delhi, their camp being close to the Circuit House in which latter building Lord and Lady Minto are now residing.

This afternoon the 18th Tiwana Lancers give an "At Home" with regimental sports to which Delhi society is invited to meet Their Excellencies who leave to-night, *via* Gujhandi, for Calcutta where they are timed to arrive on the 7th instant.

THE VICEROY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Departures for Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

Captain Bulkely the Controller of the Viceroy's Household goes Home in March, and Lord Francis Scott will accompany Lady Minto when she leaves for England.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

Starts for Jellalabad in March.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

According to the latest news from Kabul the Amir intends to start his march for Jellalabad on the 3rd of December and stay there probably for a fortnight before continuing his journey to Peshawar where he is timed to arrive on the 3rd of January 1907.

MISSIONARY LABOUR IN TRAVANCORE.

The L. M. S. Centenary Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

The London Mission Society's Deputation, consisting of Rev. R. W. Thompson, Foreign Secretary to the parent Society in London, the Rev. W. Bolton and Mr. A. W. Whitley, arrived at Trivandrum on Saturday last to celebrate the Centenary of the Society's first efforts in Travancore.

The new Mateer Memorial Church was formally opened the same afternoon. Of Rs.19,000 which the building cost, the London Mission Society gave Rs. 5,000, the Maharaja Rs. 500, and the Travancore Christians the balance.

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall last evening Mr. Carr the Acting Resident presided and congratulated the London Mission Society on the amount of work done and wished it every success for another hundred years. He expressed regret that Rev. J. Duthie, who was described as the oldest Missionary of the Society could not attend the centenary which they were celebrating, on account of illness.

The next morning the Mateer Memorial Church was dedicated.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Re-Organisation Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

In consequence of the new arrangements sanctioned in anticipation of the reorganisation of the Survey Department various parties comprising the Forest Survey Branch will be employed in the general Topographical work during the coming field season. The office of the Superintendent of Forest Surveys has consequently ceased to exist and Major Gordon has hence been placed in administrative charge of the Burma and Assam parties with head-quarters at Bangalore.

Major Ryder of the Survey Department passed his French examinatian in London.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GODFREY SHAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 5.

The death has occurred of Lieutenant Godfrey Shaw of the 6th Lancers, as the result of an accident which befel him while he was engaged in revolver practice here.

INDIAN BANK FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

Certain influential citizens of Madras have decided to start an Indian Bank here with a capital of 20 lakhs.

EXPRESS 3RD CLASS TRAINS.

Fast Trains Between Calcutta and Bombay.

GRAND CHORD LINE CONNECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 5.

Upon the opening of the Grand Chord Line for passenger traffic on the 1st of January the East Indian Railway intend running express 3rd class trains similar to those which have been so successful on their main line. There will be one run each, daily between Howrah and Jubbulpore, and presumably the Great Indian Peninsula Company will co-operate so as to give fast through-trains between Calcutta and Bombay apart from the Mail.

THE ONE-ANNA NICKEL COIN.

Probable Issue with the New Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 5.

It has been decided that the new one-anna coin shall be an alloy of nickel.

The Calcutta Mint have now succeeded in coining pieces of this alloy most satisfactorily. As soon as the King-Emperor's approval of the pattern has been received, coinage will begin. This will probably be by next month.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha is sending 71 members to the forthcoming Meeting of the Indian Congress.

THE MADRAS SHRIEVALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

Khan Sahib Muhammed Amarudin, the grandson of the 2nd Prince of Arcot, had been nominated Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

MR. HERBERT BRADLEY.

Appointed Chief Secretary to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Herbert Bradley, C. S. I., has been appointed Chief Secretary to Government in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick, C. I. E., who is Acting Member of Council.

REGISTRATION IN BENGAL.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed as Inspector-General.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed Bahadur has been selected for the appointment of Inspector-General of Registration in Bengal.

The appointment is a well-deserved reward for his past services and a compliment to the Mahomedan community.

FIRE IN A DARJEELING TEA FACTORY.

Thirty Thousand Rupees Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

We are informed that a destructive fire has taken place at the Nagnifarm Tea Factory, Darjeeling. The loss is said to amount to Rs. 30,000.

CALCTUTA MILL-HANDS STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

The Strike of mill-hands of the Bengal Spinning and Manufacturing Co's mills, at Garden Reach, has ceased. The men have returned to work unconditionally.

At the Lower Hughly Mill men numbering 4,000 are still on strike.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Cotter of the Royal Irish Regiment.

On vacating his appointment the Officiating Mint Master of Bombay, Captain McCormick, R. G., will be posted to the Military Works in the Western Command.

Death is reported of Lieutenant Shaw of the 6th Cavalry at Lucknow on the 4th of December.

On abolition of the Deolali Depot, Colonel Allen, Commandant, will be placed on the Half-pay List.

Lieutenant Kirkpatrick of the 3rd Brahmans is appointed Supply and Transport officer, 6th class.

On arrival in India on the 12th of December Lieutenant Colbeck, R. E., is posted to the North Western Railway to undergo a practical course of instruction in Locomotive Works.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.—Major J. F. Stewart. Squadron Commander, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, to be 2nd-in-Command. Dated 13th November.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major G. de S. DeLisle, 2nd-in-Command and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Piers, vacated. Dated 25th November.

16th Punjabis,—2nd-Lieutenant H. S. Turner, Unattached List, attached to the 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 19th November.

78th Moplah Rifles,—2nd Lieutenant W. R. James. Unattached List attached to the 1st Battalion, Wiltshire regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army to be a Double Company Officer Dated 19th November.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.—Captain G. N. L. Labertouche, pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain F. S. Walker, struck off the rolls of the Regiment, on permanent appointment to the Cantonment Magistrate's Department. Dated 4th February.

Meywar Bhil Corps,—Lieutenant H. G. H. Grant Smith, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, is attached for temporary duty, pending further orders, Dated 15th November.

107 Pioneers,—Lieutenant W. P. M. D. McLaughlin Double Company Officer, to be Quartermaster. Dated 1st November.

Major F. W. D. Quinton. From 28th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, To 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery

Lieutenant H. G. Young, from 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to 107th Battery, Royal Field Artillery

Lieutenant C. T. T. Holland, from 107th, Battery, Royal Fild Artillery, to 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery

Lieutenant G. W. Herringham, from 123rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to 12th Battery Royal Field Artillery; Lieutenant R. M. N. Forbes, from No. 21 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to No. 77 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; Captain H. C. Hall, and Lieutenant A. J. R. Gregory, from Gunnery Staff Course, to No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Assistant Instructor in Gunnery for Position Finding, Aden respectively.

Under instructions from War Office, the undermentioned Officers are detailed to join the Staff College, Camberley, on 22nd January, 1907, before 1 p.m:—Captains H. C. Bickford. 6th Dragoon Guards, A. M. Kettlewell, 39th Central India Horse, and G. P. Grant D. S. O., 106th Pioneers.

NEW BOOKS.

HOLYLAND—BY GUSTAV FREMSSEN. A. CONSTABLE AND CO. LD.) This is a remarkable novel "When, after going far and passing thousands of houses, forgotten as soon as seen, one suddenly comes upon one, standing in a quiet green garden full of an intimate charm that so sets it apart from all the others, that even after one has passed it one cherishes a tender remembrance of it." Thus writes our author in a pretty passage which, substituting "novels" for "houses" might well be written of his own book. Here we have the life history of some of the people of Hillingenlei (Helyland) a village made up of a cluster of little houses, in which dwelt navvies, fisherman, and small farmers, situated on the Holstein coast and taking its name from the bay in which it nestled. The people of the village brooded over a peculiar faith. They called themselves Holyland men and lived in the belief that the little village of Hillingenlei and the country round the bay would one day be a real Hillingenlei i.e. Holy land. "They looked for the kingdom of God in the bay. Their secret leader, and indeed the last of the faithful—for the faith was dying out—was Hule Beiderswand. He looked for the coming of a brave man who would rise up and make the land as holy in deed as it was in name." He found him in Kai Jans, the son of a navvy of the village. Kai Jans grows up to realise that religion has become a dead thing in Hillingenlie. Our people, he says, are more and more falling away from the old belief. Science is undermining Catholicism and Protestantism alike. What, he asks, is the secret of real religion, of real holiness? So Kai Jans lives his life, "seeking for holiness, full of unrest, full of hope."

This book is the work of an artist, an idealist a lover of nature, a lover of mankind. It is filled with fine thoughts, fine pictures and noble aspirations. The sincerity which glows throughout it disarms criticism. One can but admire even while, in a measure, regretting that the author did not omit his sermon. For Kai Jans finds the solution of his problem in Christianity—not in the Christianity of the Churches, but in that with which M. Renan's name is associated,—in the life of the Saviour, revised in accordance with the latest views of German scientists. "The life of the Saviour contained in this novel, says M. Gustav Freussen in a postscript, "is the outcome of meditation extending over many years, and a conscientious study of the results of scientific research into the question." We refrain from comment except to repeat that we think the book would have been bettered by the omission of this "Life." For the rest we have nothing but praise. Not Kai Jans alone, but harbour-master Lau, Anna and Heinke Boje, and even the minor characters in the book are most fascinatingly drawn and framed. This book is a translation, and as such must have lost something of it original force and freshness, but it speaks volumes for the power of the author and the faithfulness of his translator, that the book is, undoubtedly, one of the best and most striking novels offered to the English public for a very considerable time.

THE INCOMPLETE AMORIST—BY E. NESBIT. (A Constable Co. Ld.)—We expected to find him an invertebrate sort of creature, but found him to be rather a good fellow if a shade over conceited, who loved Love, but was rather too fond of himself to throw away his world for it. In light excursions of this kind Mr. Nesbit is a very pleasing writer, but we think he might have made his Galahad a little more attractive, since his "Incomplete Amorist" is such a good sort. In real life, true lovers have not, we believe, a tendency to behave like first cousins to a prig, but in books they do tend that way. Mr. Nesbit's sketch of the sensible aunt of the simple maiden is excellently done. The lady's common sense and matter of fact acumen in delicate situations are prodigious. We wish that such as she existed outside Mr. Nesbit's fertile imagination. Such an one would be an even more pleasing companion than Mr. Nesbit's book.

A HAPPY MARRIAGE—BY ADA CAMBRIDGE (GEORGE BELL AND SONS.)—Helen Braye was mean spirited and a bit of a snob into the bargain, but a pretty face and a pious demeanour will cover a multitude of shortcomings; whence it was that Paul Stretton married her. She soon estranged her husband (who deserved a much better fate in his matrimonial venture) and goodness knows what would have become of this "happy marriage" if some one had'nt made love to Helen in her husband's absence. As this was'nt at all to her liking she calls her husband back and our authoress contrives that the breach between the pair is eventually healed. The story is told well enough but its psychology is questionable.

REZANOV—BY GERTRUDE ATHERTON (JOHN MURRAY) —Few writers have so forcible a style as Miss Gertrude Atherton. We might perhaps quarrel with her for a tendency to paint with too thick a brush, and to somewhat over colour her heroes and heroines but we must confess to always being attracted by the splendour of her pictures. In this book she opens some (to us) unknown pages of the history of California in the beginning of the 19th century, when the Spaniards had the keys of the Golden Gate and Russia sought to gain entrance there. But interesting as Miss Atherton has made this fragment of history it makes a comparatively faint impression on the mind of the reader, in comparison with the all engrossing story which it envelops, —the story of the ill-fated loves of Rezanov the Russian Minister, and Caroha Arquello the sixteen year old daughter of the Spanish nobleman. "Theirs" says Miss Atherton, "was one of the few immortal loves that reveal the rarely sounded deeps of the soul while in its frail tenement on earth." Finely has Miss Atherton sounded those deeps, and displayed the tenderness and strength and beauty of "a passion that left the earth to lose itself in the sky." In all Miss Atherton's brilliant writing we can remember nothing better than this. Nor do we think any living writer could have improved upon her account of Rezanov's desperate journey across Siberia, and his untimely death. This is undoubtedly one of the best historical novels of the year.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS O'HAGAN—BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY (GEORGE BELL & SONS).—The title is misleading for there are two O'Hagans, both so illustrious that it is difficult to tell t'other from which. Mr. Justin McCarthy is in his best vein in this book. His story takes us in what he terms the "familiar Geographical regions of Sonnnberg and Schlafingen," but wherever and whatever the scenery is matters little when the play is good, and this is first rate. The tale is full of life and action. The O'Hagans have all the charm of their race and captivate us as easily as they captivated the ladies of the above "familiar regions." Perhaps the curtain comes up and down a little too often to be pleasing to a reader. The scene shifts from an idyll of childhood, to a carnival, to a court dance, to a duel with a bewildering rapidity, but the majority of the scenes are striking and fresh and may prove useful to some dramatist.

We have also received the following books, published by Messrs: G. Bell and Sons :—

HAZEL OF HAZELDEAN.—By Mrs. Fred Reynolds.

AS YE HAVE SOWN.—By Dolf Wyllarde.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—By M. E. Braddon.

PREVENTION OF JUTE ADULTERATION BILL.

Speedy Consideration Urged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have received a reply, from the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to their recent letter urging that the draft Bill for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Jute might receive speedy consideration, to the effect that the subject is now engaging the attention of Government, and that a definite communication will be made to the Chamber as soon as possible.

COLONEL KENNY, Deputy Secretary, Military Supply Department joins his regiment at Lerakai immediately orders issue. At present nothing is decided regarding his successor.

DRAINAGE PROBLEMS OF THE EAST.*

THE sanitation of Oriental towns is one of the most arduous and most thankless works of the engineer: it cannot be undertaken without seriously interfering with many of the established customs of the people, and as custom and religion seem to be convertible terms, the hostility of Oriental populations towards sanitary appliances and regulations may be readily understood. The lack of education even in the most elementary matters is one great factor in the hostility. In a city like Bombay, with nearly a million of inhabitants three fourths of the people are coolies whose domestic habits are those of the jungle or of small villages on the mainland, and having been unaccustomed to pay any house rent at all, they reduce the very heavy rents of Bombay by the most reckless overcrowding, and at the same time they positively cultivate disease by the most insanitary habits. It is this class from which domestic servants are drawn; they bring their hereditary habits of dirt and disorder with them and the most carefully ordered house is constantly exposed to unexpected risks both from what these domestics do, or fail to do. Among these risks are poisoning due to unclean vessels in which food is prepared or kept; the introduction of infectious diseases from the houses of sick friends, the neglect and derangement of sanitary appliances and the abuse or neglect of filters for potable water. There is a general lack of co-operation between Orientals and the Sanitary officers who are engaged to work for their benefit, and among them the popular fallacy is still upheld that any sanitary system that is not self-acting is defective and worthless. It is for the benefit of such people that Mr. C. C. James, late Drainage Engineer to the City of Bombay has written his most recent work "Drainage Problems of the East, the result of sixteen years of experience in Bombay where he had the opportunity of studying, and endeavouring to correct, the work of various predecessors whose structures were, of necessity, of a very experimental kind. Bombay was sewered long before the principles of oriental sewerage were understood and the city furnishes an excellent school for the study of those problems upon which the health of a city so much depends. The preliminary chapters deal with the various drainage systems in use, and the appliances employed with them, the construction of sewers in detail, public conveniences and house connections. The text is illustrated with 44 woodcuts and also by a volume of plans which adds greatly to the value of the work. The chapters on sewage disposal, tank gas, and surface water and subsoil drainage seem to belong properly to Part II of the book which contains a detailed history of the sewerage of Bombay, and successive descriptions of that of Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Benares, Lucknow, and Mirzapur.

Mr. James' work is evidently addressed to the numerous young men who, trained exclusively in India and not too highly paid, will have to carry out a very large proportion of the work of sanitation in small Indian towns. For them, the details of construction will be very useful, and to those whose knowledge of technical English is limited, the glossary of terms will be welcome. A collection of specification is added which should be very useful in assisting the young engineer in making contracts. But to the more experienced reader the chapter on sewage disposal is without doubt of the greatest interest. The biological treatment of sewage and its disposal on land in a country where the rainfall is limited to one part of the year, and where the agriculturist starves his holding systematically, is calculated to have a very important influence upon urban finance, and to impart an interest to the general question of sanitation which it never had in India before. The very instructive details of the experimental sewage farm at the Leper Asylum Matunga, near Bombay, show that this system is applicable as well to institutions or factories as to towns; a process by means of which the most sterile looking land may be made to yield crops to the value of Rs. 100 per month, per acre, and to return an annual profit in the last year under report of 45 per cent. The sewage experiment at Matunga was begun under the necessity of finding a means of disposal, in order to avoid an action at law on the part of a neighbouring landowner, but the result was a supply of fruit, vegetables and fodder that exceeded all expectations, and also a supply of tank gas which is used for cooking and lighting in the asylum. The process of liquifaction of the sewage which, in England, takes 24 hours, is more efficiently done in Bombay in 8 hours and thus the heat of the sun and air which render the state of waste organic matter so offensive in a short time, effects the transformation of sewage into an inoffensive but valuable fertiliser in one-third of the time required in Europe. A proper appreciation of this process and of its financial advantages should give a new and abiding interest to municipal administration. Mr. James was very fortunate in having the co-operation of the late Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, Bombay, whose analyses of the processes at Matunga give a completeness to the report that it would not otherwise possess. It is somewhat surprising that the neighbouring small town of Bandra should have been completely indifferent to the very interesting work done at Matunga whilst its sanitary condition remains a reproach to its official representatives.

In the Appendix will be found an interesting paper, the joint production of Messrs. W. Owen Travis M. D., M. S., Barrister-at-Law, and Edwin Aoult, C. E., containing their conclusions and propositions based upon researches into the purification of sewage as carried out by the State Board of Health of Massachusetts and published by that Board. The reader of Mr. James' work is led to the conclusion that all sewage matter should be removed from human communities in the shortest possible time, and applied to cultivated land with as much of the waste water as can be collected. This in large cities demands an installation quite as elaborate as that required for the water-supply. All things considered, it is nevertheless the cheapest mode of disposal. It would have added to the completeness of Mr. James' book had a whole chapter been devoted to meteorology and its bearings on sanitation. The climate of India varies greatly in different parts of the country and at various seasons, and temperature and moisture separately or together play such an important part in the phenomena of decomposition that they demand extended treatment in such a work. The temperature of the ground at various depths of water-supplies, and of the air at various seasons of the year, should be given for various districts; the temperature acquired by objects exposed to the sun, the influence of colour on heat absorption, the temperature at which active decomposition of organic matter begins, and the influence due to moisture combined with heat in the air: all these have such an influence on sanitary work as to merit careful attention on the part of the writer. Few people are aware that a piece of rusty iron exposed to the sun may acquire a temperature of 155 degree Fahrenheit in the interior of India, or that the shade temperature of the air in a building is not the temperature of the building. *Drainage Problems in the East* is a very readable book, well printed and bound. On the whole it is a welcome addition to the literature of an important but very much neglected subject.

*The Drainage Problems of the East, by C. C. James Bombay, Bennett, Coleman & Co.

A COUPLE of golf beginners started on a course in Scotland. At the close one of them, asked how he had enjoyed his round, replied: "Golf was held out to me as a social game. Oh, yes, it is very social. We drove off from each tee in different directions, and met again at the green, when we had a quarrel every time as to who had played the fewer strokes."

THE Senate of the Madras University, after several sittings, concluded the consideration of the draft Regulations of the Special Committee relating to the courses of studies, examinations and other matters which were referred to it in December last. In view of the exceedingly heavy labours of the Committee, to which appreciative reference was made by the Vice-Chancellor, the Senate unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the members On the motion of Mr. Mark Hunter, a Committee of the Senate was constituted to report upon the arrangements which might be made for the establishment of University laboratories, the improvement of the University Library, and the institution of University Professorships and lecturships for the encouragement of post-graduate research. Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer brought forward a proposal for instituting Doctorates of Science, Literature and Philosophy and this was likewise referred to the same Committee.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

CASTE DISPUTES. "What dire offence from amorous causes springs, what mighty contests rise from trivial things!" In the case which I am going to relate the dire offence arose, out of all things in the world, from a dinner which is regarded everywhere as a means for the promotion of peace and goodwill among men. In an evil hour, a dinner was given to Brahmins by a member of the Cutchi Dasa Oswal caste in Bhuj, which gave umbrage to some of the caste leaders in Bombay and elsewhere, and the dispute, warming as it went on, grew by degrees so complex, and intricate, and involved that resort was had to the High Court. The Court gave its decision on the legal points submitted to it; but the embers of the strife kept burning for twelve long years, and they were kindled again into a brisk flame in consequence of another dinner given lately by a Shettia in Bhuj. It is alleged that some members of the community, who had been put out of caste, had been admitted by him to dinner in token of their formal reinstatement. The community was stirred by these proceedings to its depths. Indignation meetings were held in Bombay at which, I suspect, sound predominated over sense, and steps were contemplated to put the offending leader under the ban of the caste. Thus the Cutchi Dasa Oswals have been torn asunder and divided into two factions of unequal numbers, the smaller one naturally claiming "the rights of minorities." One cause of difference led to another, and, as is the way with such disputes, the quarrel was bound in the course of twelve years to get hopelessly complicated, as it also grew in bitterness and violence. It has given rise to new phases and new developments. One of the trustees of their temple and caste funds has been ousted by his colleagues from the management, and he has filed a suit in the High Court. We have nothing to do here with the suit or its merits. So let us back to our story. While the caste was disputing and debating over the tremendous issues which have caused such grave perturbation, a report was spread that the opposing faction wanted to augment and consolidate its influence by organising a grand dinner in Bhuj. The Bombay party, not to be outdone or out-manœuvred by its antagonists, sent directly its own representatives to Bhuj to hold a rival entertainment as a counter-attraction against the allurement offered by the enemy. I suppose, there will now be a mighty tug-of-war between the opposing factions, and each will try to draw towards it the largest number. I do not, of course, presume to sit in judgment upon the caste dispute. But I narrate this story in illustration of the trivial nature of caste squabbles in general, at least in their origin.

A KAPOLE BANYA ORPHANAGE. A serious rupture was threatened among the Kapole Banyas over a proposal to found an orphanage. I am glad, however, to note that good sense has finally prevailed, which does not always happen in such caste troubles, and the quarrel has been agreeably and satisfactorily patched up. A Kapole gentleman started the fund for an orphanage with a donation of Rs.10,000 which, through the active exertions of a few volunteers, amounted to a total of Rs.85,000. The proceedings, thus far, had been informal and unauthorised by any responsible body; and when it came to the framing of a constitution and the appointment of members to the various honorary posts connected with the institution, there was an outbreak of heartburning and jealousy among some of the donors owing to keen competition between them for the honour of a connection with the projected institute. It was whispered that there were several aspirants for the coveted post of President, and eagerness was equally great for appointment to the board of directors or trustees. The first meeting of subscribers, therefore, ended in a *fiasco*. There was only one way out of the difficulty, and that was to multiply the honours, so that no one who could materially help or hinder the good cause, might be left out. The difficulty being thus solved, the proceedings at the final meeting were marked by perfect harmony. Two presidents were elected, and five vice-presidents, as many secretaries and eight trustees, and a fairly comprehensive board of management. The sum of Rs. 85,000 is very far below the amount which is needed for an orphanage worthy of the name. It is, moreover, important to note that a large proportion of this amount is still only on paper, and in such cases the promise and the performance are not always the same thing. I have every hope, however, that a satisfactory solution of the initial difficulty having now been arrived at, the Kapoles will rise to the occasion, and will soon be able to collect an adequate fund.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AND THE EXTREMISTS. THE *Indian Sociologist*, a sheet published by one Pandit Shyamji in England, condemns the nomination of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as president of the Congress on the ground that he has always been disposed to oblige his Anglo-Indian friends. It was reported that the Pandit was contemplating a demonstration to protest against the entertainment given to Mr. Dadabhai prior to his departure for India. If such a demonstration did take place, Reuter did well in ignoring it, as the man could not possibly have gathered round him anything like a respectable following in his captious crusade. With his countrymen, Dadabhai's is a name to conjure with, and if he has earned the de

the Sultan of Turkey to do all he can to minimize the hardships and increase the comforts of the pilgrims During the season of pilgrimage, the Hadjis roam aimlessly about this city in large numbers, and in the absence of sufficient accomodation, many of them have to submit to the sufferings of exposure night and day. A large rest-house is an urgent necessity, and Nawab Sirdar Ali Khan has come forward with a proposal to erect one at a cost of two lakhs, as a memorial to Lord Minto, himself leading the way with a contribution of Rs. 10,000. I trust the Nawab will find no difficulty in getting the requisite amount subscribed by his co-religionists

DION.

THE CHINESE REFORMS.

Important Imperial Decree.

CHANGES IN THE GRAND COUNCIL.

THE following Translation of the Imperial decree issued at Peking on November 6 is published by the *North China Herald*. (1) By Command of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager, Tze-hsi, etc., etc., we hereby cancel the appointments of Lu Chan-lin, Yung Ching, Hsu Shih-ch'ang and Tieh Liang as Grand Councillors and they are commanded to attend solely to the duties in the various Boards of which they are Ministers.

(2) By Command of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager, Tze-hsi, etc., Yi K'uang, Prince Ching and Chu Hung-chi, Assistant-Grand Secretary and President of the Waiwupu are hereby ordered to retain their places as Grand Councillors as heretofore. The Grand Secretary Shih Shu is hereby also appointed a Grand Councillor.

(3) By Command of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi, etc., we hereby cancel the appointment of Lin Shao-nien as Governor of Kwangsi province, and he is this day appointed a probationary Grand Councillor.

(4) We have received the report of the Prince and high ministers of the Royal Commission with reference to the proposed Reform of the Official system amongst the various Boards in Peking and we have accordingly issued an Imperial Rescript thereanent commanding their recommendations to be put into force. By command of the Empress-Dowager the said Royal Commission is to being at once its labours with regard to the reform of the official system in the provinces and to report to us the result. We feel that the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Empire is due to the fact that the relations between officials and the masses have never received the attention their importance require. Now department and district magistrates (Chou, hsien) are intimately connected with the masses and their close relationship should make the former acquainted with the needs of the latter. Instead of this, however, officials and people are separated by the employment of forms and ceremonies so that matters are neglected. These officials do not pay attention to the welfare or troubles of those under them and often to such an extent that relatives and secretaries are permitted to browbeat and oppress the masses while the gate keepers and runners of the yamens prey upon and devour the substance of the people. Under such circumstances can anyone expect these local governments to flourish? How can the spirits of the people moreover, be elavated under such a state of affairs? Dwelling upon this point makes us feel indignant indeed. Now that the Royal Commission is working on the reform of the official system in the provinces the question of how to deal with these departments and district magistrates becomes one of the greatest importance. Moreover owing to our subjects being not yet educated up to the required point local self government for them becomes premature and a difficult matter to put into force at once. It is, therefore, requisite for nonce to consult together as to the course of action to be pursued in this matter to prepare for the new order of things or to decide as to the question of reducing the number of petty officials and to limit the power of each one so as to keep a strict watch over their condition and thereby prevent dishonesty and oppression. The main object is how to bring officials and peopel into close and more intimate relations than heretofore. Let the Royal Commisson therefore communicate with the various Viceroys and Governors of provinces to come to a determination on this matter which shall be substantial, lasting and beneficial and then obey our Decree thereanent. The Throne creates officials with the sole object of nourishing our people; to make them happy and contented with their several lots and avocations. Our sole wish is to see our subjects live in harmony and to secure them this peace and harmony.

(5) The Presidents and vice-Presidents of Boards who have been commanded to resign their posts (in accordance with the reform of the official system recommended by the Royal Commissionare are to retain their respective ranks and to await some other employment. The substantive and expectant secretaries and scribes of the Boards and Minor Courts that have been abolished are either to receive appointments in the existing Boards or to be sent to the provinces as expectant officials. The Board of Civil Appointments is commanded to attend to this matter without delay and report to us.

(6) We are commanded by Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager to state that when an Imperial Edict was issued on a previous occasion to prepare for the establishment of a constitutional Government in the country it was decided to commence with the reform of the official system and the Throne commanded Duke Tsai and his colleagues to make a detailed investigation into the matter and appointed Prince Ching and his colleagues to supervise the above work, to report the result and then awaiting the issue of the Imperial Commands thereanent toobey and put them into force. As the times have changed so must we conform ourselves to these changes, selecting what is beneficial and of advantage to us and our Empire. The following have been recommended by the Royal Commission in question.—The Grand Council and Grand Secretariat to remain as usual as their has been nothing—detrimental in their system. The Grand Secretariat and Grand Council shall therefore continue as usual. The President of the various Boards are to have a vote in the affairs of the Government as a whole and are to take turns each in rotation in attendance on ourselves and are to be prepared to answer questions from the Throne. The Waiwupu and the Board of Civil Appointments (Lipu) are to remain as usual. The Hsunchingpu (Board of Public Safety) is changed to the Mincheunopu or Board of Home Affairs. The Hupu of Board of Revenue is to be changed to the Paymastar General's Department (Tuchibpu) and the Council of Finance shall be amalgamated with it. The Courts of Sacrificial Worship, Banquets, and Court Ceremonies are to be amalgamated with the Board of Rites. The Hsuehpu (Ministry of Education) is to continue as usual. The Board of War is tobe changed to the Land Army Office (Luchunpu) the Council of Army Reorganisation and the Court of and the Imperial Studare to be amalgamated with it. The proposed Haichunpu (Admiralty) and Army Staff Department, not having been yet regularly organized matters, appertaining to them are to be attended to by the above named Luchunpu. The Hsingpu or Board of Punishments is to be changed into the Fapu Board of Judicature. The Court of Revision is to be changed into the Supreme Court (Taliyuan.) The Board of Work is to be amalgamated with the Shangpu and the two will be designated the Nungkungshangpu. or Board of Agriculture, Public Works and Commerce. The China Merchants S. N. Co. Railways, Telegraphs and Postal Departments are to be combined under the Board of Posts and Communications (Yuch'uanpu). The Mongolian Superintendency is to be changed to the Board of Dependencies (Lifanpu.) With the exception of the Waiwupu, which shall retain its present number of Presidents and Vice-Presidents the other Boards are to have in the future only one President and two Vice-Presidents. There shall be no differentiation as to Manchu and Chinese posts. The Censorate shall have a President and Vice-President and the keepers of seals shall continue for the present as before. There are to be two additional departments the Tsechengyuan and Shengchiyuan—or Accountant-General's Department. The other departments shall continue as heretofore. Let each Minister use his best endeavour to act honestly and faithfully in reforming our Government and deserve well of the confidence of their Sovereign in them.

ST. HELENA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the historical Island of St. Helena which used to be a sort of a Rest House on the Cape route in the good old days of the Hon'ble East India Company is to be wiped out as a military post under the present Liberal Government, the following taken from the *St. Helena Gazette* which it is hoped is still in existence, may be interesting at the present moment. "The Marquis of Graham, son and heir of the Duke as Montrose, arrived at the Island as an able seaman on board an Australian Liner qualifying for a Master's certificate like Lord Brassey." It may be of further interest to know that it was the same Lord Brassey at one time Governor of Victoria, when speaking of the strength of Great Britain at the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, referred to the " . . . unspoken confidence in the united strength of Great Britain and her Loyal Colonies, while the beat of England's morning drum rolls round the world—a symbol to all nations of the large Liberal and unaggressive policy which marks British rule.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co, s. s. Sidney from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday at 7 a.m.

THE ADULTERATION OF JUTE.

THE following letter has been sent from the President of the Provincial Mahomedan Association of Eastern Bengal and Assam, to the Financial Department of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

SIR,—My Association has to thank Government for forwarding the papers under your letter of the 28th May last on the subject matter of the proposed legislation to prevent adulteration of jute.

In reply, I have the honour to state that the subject matter has received the close attention of our Committee, but we were desirous of perusing the Bombay Cotton Fraud Act, now repealed, before submitting the views of the Association; as, however, we have been unfortunate in not securing a copy of the Act, and not desiring to delay any longer this reference, I am authorised to state as follows:

The Association is strongly of opinion that it is inadvisable to fetter the course of any trade or industry in India by legislative restrictions and particularly such as in the growing industry in jute.

The Association is of opinion that the law of supply and demand is capable of looking after the various interests of any trade or industry; and if there were no purchasers and buyers there would be no vendors to need prevention of adulteration of jute by legislation.

In addition to the above general grounds the Association—most of the members of which are large Zamindars and have intimate knowledge of the jute trade—desires to state that the proposed legislation will not only be unworkable but will be the source of untold *joolum*, hardship, and mischief. It may perhaps not be known outside of the trade, but it will be most difficult, and in fact in a court of law, where Magistrates exercise "discretion," it will be almost impossible to get the courts to agree to the exact quantity of moisture in the jute under dispute. There is in the jute trade a special kind of scales which is capable of being highly advantageous to the buyer, and since accordig to the custom of the trade it is the buyer who produces the scales, the ryots and sellers naturally go in for wet jute to outwit the rogueries of the buyers, and indeed if Government think, it necessary to institute enqiries, it will be found that the jute in excess secured by measurement in these scales is sufficient to pay for the buyers' godown expenses and thus, if buyers would not use scales which give excess wieght, the sellers would not go in for adulteration of jute and there would then be no need for legislation. It is well known that a majority of the buyers are at times most keen and anxious to buy and will knowingly purchase adulterated jute and it will lead to interminable disputes most difficult for a Magistrate to decide as to the exact weighment and weight in question; thus the legislation under contemplation will be simply mischievous without any proportionate benefit to those interested in the industry. While the greatest mischief the legislation under contemplation will lead to, will be, what is well known in the trade regarding the practice of the buyer who invites a large *amdani* to his godown to purchase the jute but having no money to buy the full quantity stocked, he takes, say, half of the stock of a *Beparee*, and then declaring the quantity to be adulterated, proceeds with the stock of another and in this way perhaps be is able to take away half the stock of some three or four vendors without paying a pice, and as the custom of the trade is that the vendor is only paid when the whole stock is cleared, and having taken perhaps sufficient for a shipload, he bales and ship the same, getting his 90 per cent. advance on his Shipping Bill, while the poor sellers will be left to get their purchase money as best they can and perhaps losing the value of the remaining jute left on their hands by depreciation caused by wastage and time; and, if the buyer is really dishonest, by declaring the remainder as adulterated, since there will be no special Magistrates appointed for the adjudication of these cases only, there is no likelihood of a final decision being obtained in a Magistrate's Court within at least six months and during which time the sellers will be without their money and a dishonest purchaser making use of it, and perhaps even ultimately leaving the country.

In the light of the above views I am authorised by our Committee to answer *seriatim* the queries put in Mr. Kershaw's letter of the 30th April last to the Secretary of the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, as follows:—

(1) It is not expedient to attempt to check by special legislation the adulteration of jute in Bengal.

(2) If legislation is deemed necessary it must be directed both against the buyer and seller and particularly against the middle man or *Beparee*.

(3) Jute should be deemed adulterated and considered fraudulent if moisture over 10 per cent, is found, the test should be two hours' drying in the full sun over bamboos, the jute to be weighed before and after the test and should the test exceed 10 per cent. the fraud to be deemed proved.

(4) The law should be set in motion *only* on the complaint of a private party; but in order that such prosecution should not be made for the attainment of any particular grudge or advantage—such as extorting money—of the complainant, such prosecution should be conducted by the Public Prosecutor alone.

(5) An Inspection staff should not be maintained, as my Association is of opinion the entertainment of an Inspection staff in such legislation—even when highly paid—generally leads to gross corruption, extortion, and *joolum*, but, if such is deemed necessary, it should be wholly paid by the trade.

(6) The penalties, my Association is of opinion, should be very heavy so as to be really a check to fraudulent adulteration as most of those who indulge in the adulteration of jute are well-to-do, and is some cases wealthy corporations and firms, who would not mind paying any small fine, or pretecting and looking after the interest and welfare of his or their employee, found guilty and sentenced to short imprisonment; it, therefore, is desirable that the punishment should really be a deterrent to the employee running the risk of a conviction.

In the light of the above remarks my Association thinks it unnecessary to discuss the details of the proposed draft Act submitted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce save that perhaps it my need redrafting on some points.

A NIGGER TRANSIT.

Little nigger baby, playing in the sand,
Never minds the sunshine of his native land.
Dirty little fingers smudging on his face;
Clothes he hasn't any: doesn't feel disgrace.
Jolly little nigger laughs at you and me
S'laams with impish pleasure, half in mockery.
Crawls a little forward—back again he goes—
Counts with sticky fingers ten most dirty toes.
No one cares about him, and he doesn't care,
With a wand'ring dog he'll dried-up morsels share.
If he finds a berry much too hard to eat,
Treats it as a plaything, kicks it with his feet.
If he finds it soft, then "gugu" it is gone
And he looks around him for another one.
Darky little nigger, what's the world to you?
Vastly edifying, always something new.
Carriages and horses wand'ring down the street,
Motor puffing, puffing—"gugu"—what a treat!
Pretty little maidens, fair with golden hair,
Laughing smile upon his grumpy baby stare.
Crows come cawing near him—"bo bo," they won't fly.
Silly little nigger feels inclined to cry.
"Caw," they come much nearer. "Caw" they want to play;
"Gu gu" ends in "wah wa" and they hop away.
What is that?—He can't see; crawls with foot and hand
More into the open, on a heap of sand;
Crawls yet further, further, in a restless mood,
Very slowly onward, further than is good.
Venturesome small nigger. Puff, puff coming near
Fear of crows forgotten, dried all unshed tear:
Smiling face greets puff puff, watches with delight
Red and burinshed silver shining in the light.
Now the wheels go bumping, now they glide along;
Then they purr with pleasure, then they shout a song,
Clouds of dust are whirling; nigger shuts his eyes
"Ghar," the road is swarming with a hundred flies
Pale blue smoke is floating—Ah! a spark he sees
"Gu gu," it is lovely, but he has a sneeze.
Now another puff puff, coming oh so fast:
How his little heart beats; would that it could last.
Faster, faster, faster, and another—Joy,
"Gugu," this is lovely; you're a lucky boy!
On they come like thunder: will they—yes they must
Little nigger baby, lost amidst the dust.
Thunders upon thunders—"gugu"—All too late?
Who shall tell the story of that sudden fate?

o o o

Happy little nigger, in a spotless shirt,
Plays with other niggers where there is no dirt.
Has no sticky fingers; has no dirty toes;
Doesn't need a hand'chief for his little nose.
There among the butterflies all day long he sings;
Happy little nigger boy, with the golden wings.

MECO.

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THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY, notwithstanding opposition continues to flourish like a green bay-tree. It has been thoroughly renovated, fitted with electric lights and punkas in every room and has now two excellent lifts which are never out of working order. The hotel reading-room is one of the features of the renovations. The Great Western still remains the "Claridge's" of Bombay. People who have once been there invariably go there again.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE VICEROY'S CUP

LATEST QUOTATIONS AND NOTES.

Final Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

The following are the latest quotations for the Viceroy's Cup:—

5 to 2 Loug Tom,	12 to 1 Sacristan II.
3 to 1 Fitzgrafton.	15 to 1 The Master.
71 to 1 Signorina.	15 to 1 Saloon.
7 to 1 Mallard.	15 to 1 Munderah.
11 to 1 Steinhager.	15 to 1 Cherson.

The only two who have been backed for any money are Long Tom and Fitzgrafton, especially the latter, and his price shortened yesterday morning, though afterwards it went back to 4 to 1.

Long Tom yesterday went one and a half mile at half speed, moving in the customary manner and not exerting himself at any part of the course.

Fitzgrafton and Ballark went one and a half mile, the gallop being nothing remarkable.

Signorina had a nice working gallop over eleven furlongs.

Sacristan II and Troncherman went from the mile, the chestnut going well. He has tamed down a good deal and is now behaving with perfect propriety. O'Brien will probably ride him in all his engagements.

Cherson galloped a mile and went back to the paddock a bit sore.

Munderah went a mile with Contest and went back to the paddock extremely lame.

Dulcimer, Killeevan, and Paddy's Darling had a dash over five furlongs, and Dulcimer, who has recently shown poor form over short courses, had the best of it.

Footprint went a mile with a horse that looked like Thomond.

The Master, who is down to run on Saturday, went out from the mile with Goldstamp, Lamrook joining in the last five furlongs, and the three came home together at a good working pace.

The final entries for the Viceroy's Cup and the Trials closed last night. Mr. Apcar's Mallard for the Trials was the only entry made.

LATER.

The final entries for the Calcutta first meeting closed last night.

There is no extra entry for the Viceroy's Cup; and Mallard alone is entered for the Trials.

There are several entries for the other races.

Final entries for the Calcutta races are:—

The Trails:—Hon, Mr. Apcar's Mallard.

The Grand Annual; Mr. Gutshek's Watchfire:—Mr. Butler's Bonita.

The Cooch Behar Cup:—Hon, Mr. Apcar's Ballark.

The Maepherson Cup:—Hon, Mr. Apcar's Ballark, Mr. C. Pearson's Lord Boyne, Mr. Dartmoor's Bundook.

The Indian Grand National:—Hon. Mr. Apcar's Nakour, Mr. Butler's Bonita.

There is plenty of money for Long Tom and Fitzgrafton and a little for The Master,

The following are the latest betting for the Trials:—

6 to 1 Sacristan II.
5 to 1 Fitzgrafton.
5 to 1 Signorina.
6 to 1 Contest.
8 to 1 Flitzen.
8 to 1 Prince Lyon,
8 to 1 Saloon,
A good deal of money has come for Fitzgrafton.

The entries for the Second Extra Race Meeting next Saturday are very good. The December Plate, which is the principal race of the day, has drawn twenty-three entries. Among the probable starters are Long Tom, Munderah, The Master, Sacristan II, Signorina, Footprint.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following Races will be sailed on Saturday next 8th December:—

A Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 12. *Reversed*. Committee Vessel.—S. Karanja, Buoy Port-Committee Vessel Starboard.—N Karanja Buoy Starboard. —Committee Vessel. Length of Course 11-2 miles. Start at 3-15 p. m.

B Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 18. Committee Vessel—N Karanja Buoy Port P and O B Buoy Port—N Karanja Buoy Starboard-Committee Vessel. Length of Course 8-5 miles Start at 3-30 p. m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race.—Course No. 17 *Reversed*,

Committee Vessel—N Karanja Buoy Port P and O B Buoy, Port Committe Vessel.

Length of Course 6-3 miles. Start at 3-45 p. m. Time limit for all Races 6-15 p. m.

E. NEEDHAM,
Hon. Sec. R. B. Y. C.

TORTURED DAILY FOR YEARS

HOUSEWIFE'S STRANGE SUFEERINGS FROM LIVER DISORDER ENDED BY BILE BEANS.

Disorders of the liver take many strange forms and give rise to many distressing symptoms. In thousands of such cases Bile Beans for Biliousness have restored vigour and cheerful health in the despairing and hopeless. Mr. Annie East, of Thornton, near Horncastle, said to a reporter of the "Horncastle News":—

I suffered from constant noises in my head and sharp pains across my back for many years. I frequently had sick headaches and fits of dizziness, so that I could not do my work. The pains across my back were so bad that I found it quite impossible to stoop. I was treated by a doctor several years ago, but made no progress. The ringing in my ears and buzzing noises in my head were a constant torture to me, and my back got so bad that I could not even lie in bed with comfort. I was so worn out with sickness and pain that I only weighed 8 stone 4lbs. Now my weight is 9 stone 8lbs.

"It was Bile Beans alone which wrought this wonderful change in me. As soon as I began taking Bile Beans, I noticed that my back was easier and I decided to stick to Bile Beans till I got better. I am now well and strong again, thanks to Bill Beans.

Bile Beans are a pure and perfect tonic alterative, composed only of Nature's finest medicinal herbs, roots, and vegetable essences, and cure liver stomach, and bowel disorders in a natural manner.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Bill Beans at Rs. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per bottle, or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on receipt of Prices: Re. 1/2 and 2-8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample bottle of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square Calcutta.

Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 6 Dec., 1906.

WEDDING OF A NATIVE CHIEF.

Festivities at Hashmat Mahal.

FOR the last few days, Hashmat Mahal, the residence of Navabzadah Nasarulla Khan, at Chowpatty Sea Face, Queen's Road, has been attracting the attention of Bombay. The richly decorated shamiana, the damask-lined sofas and chairs, brilliant chandelliers and powerful but artistically arranged lamps in multifarious colours at once gave the impression even to a casual by-passer of ceremonials amongst the richest class of Indians. And it is so. Nawab Ibrahim Mahomed Yakub Khan, shortly to be installed upon the gadi of Sachin, which has unfortunately been vacant for a period of nearly thirty years, has come to Bombay to be married to Sultan Jehan Begum, the only daughter of Navabzada Nasarulla Khan, uncle of the bride-groom. The marriage ceremony was performed yesterday though the rejoicings began from Saturday.

The young Nawab is the son of the late Nawab Abdul Kadir Khan, who died very young and without being installed. The education and training of the young Nawab has been looked after by the successive Administrators of the State of Sachin and the Political Agents, Surat, amongst whom Messrs. Weir, Wales, Moore and Sladen were most prominent, and Messrs. Westropp and Varley, and Scotson, Political Agents and Administrators, are still the guardians of the Nawab. Until the age of eleven the Nawab was brought up by a European lady, Miss Reix, with great care and anxiety. After this he was sent to the Rajkumar College with his second brother Nawabzada Ahmed Khan under the care and tuition of Mr. C. B. Waddington, C.I.E., M.A., the then Principal of that institution. For several years he studied there and throughout his career he distinguished himself by showing diligence and perseverance. Like his uncle Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, the young Ibrahim Khan stood at the head of the College and carried away all the prizes. He completed the College course at an early age so much so that in order to qualify him for admission to the Imperial Cadet Corps he had to go to Ajmer for 9 months. For some time he remained with Mr. A. Mayne, the amiable and learned Principal. This the young Nawab did with pleasure as at that time his preceptor, Mr. Waddington whom he regarded almost as a parent, was appointed Principal of that College. After completing his course there he was sent to Dehra Dun to the Imperial Cadet Corps under Major Watson and Captain Cameron. There he remained for two years and training there had done him incalculable good. Last May he was betrothed to his uncle's daughter and now the marriage celebrations come off. From last June the young Nawab has been associated with the Administrator, Mr. A. W. Varley, I. C. S., Assistant Political Agent and Collector, Surat, to gain an insight into the administrative work of the State. Mr. Varley has gone on leave and just given charge over to Mr. Scotson, I. C. S., who is now associated with the Nawab in the administration work. The young Nawab is shortly to be installed, which event is looked forward with most genuine pleasure by his relatives and subjects. Looking to his School and College career, it bids fair that the young Nawab will do credit and honour to himself and to the education given and trouble taken by the British Government, who, it is acknowleged, by himself and his relatives, have brought him up with parental care. The marriage ceremonies commenced from the 1st instant.

Invitation cards were issued to two thousand and five hundred Mahommedans including the Kokni Jamat. All the leading men and the three Kazees of Bombay attended and the latter were presented with rich shawls by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, on behalf of his father-in-law, Mr. Mohammed Ali Rogay (an ex-member of Council and leader of the Mahommedans) and himself and also to other Syeds and Moulavis. On Monday, Mahommedan ladies of the Jamat and relatives, to the number of nine hundred, were entertained at dinner. On Tuesday, Mahommedans of all sections were entertained at dinner to the number of 2,000; and last night an Evening Party was given, at which a number of Europeans, Chiefs, Noblemen, Jaghirdars, Peerzadas, representatives from the Districts and gentlemen attended:—

Following is the list of those who had accepted the invitations, most of whom were present:—

The Hon'ble Mr E M H Fulton; H H the Rajah Saheb of Bansda; the Hon'ble Mr and Mrs Muir-Mackenzie; the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russel; the Hon'ble Justice and Mrs Batty; the Hon'ble Mr Justice and Mrs Heaton; the Hon'ble Syed Zain Saheb El Edroos; Kumar Shree Ranjitsinghjee; Kumar Shree Vijayshinghjee; Nawabzada Mohammed Kulli Khan of Cambay; Kumar Shree Gulam Jilani Khan; Dr and Mrs Mackecan; Mrs P R Cadell; Mr Carlton Stubbs; Kumar Shree Indrashingjee of Bansda; Kumar Shree Pravinsingji; Kumar Shree Matwarshinjee Nawab Mohamin-ul-Mulk; Kumar Shree Zoravasing of Bhownagar; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Sir Cawasji and Lady Jehangir; Nawab Syed Sardar Ali Khan; Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit; Khan Bahadur Buxi Mir Sadruddin Khan; Mir Muzaffar Husein Khan; Nawab Mir Sadruddin Husein Khan; Aga Shah Rookh Shah; Aga Farrukh Shah; Khan Bahadur Bomanji Mody; Mr. A. H. S. and Mrs Aston; Mr and Mrs R M Patel; Mr and Mrs Karsandas Chhabildas; Mr and Mrs Sukhanji Byramji Nanabhoy; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Sir Harkisandas Harotnamdas; The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dastur; Mr. and Mrs. Dracup; Mr. Gordandas Gooldas Tejpal; Khan Saheb Kazee Mohamed Ali Murghay; Kazi Mohamed Usmail Chilmai; Kazee Abdul Lateef Londay; Mr. Mohamed Ali Toongeker; Mr. M. H. Muckba; Mr. Mohamed Yousuf Khatkhatay; Mr. Ali Jan Khan, Naib Dewan of Mangrol; Jehangir Shah Saheb; Sahebzada Syed Vajad Ali Shah. Kumar Shri Ahmed Khan; Shs Zada Subdarkhan.

The following Chiefs and Princes were present:—H. H. the Rajah Saheb of Bansda, and his three Kumars. Prince Ranjitsinghji, Nawabzada Mohammed Kulli Khan of Cambay, Kumar Shree Vijayasinghji of Palitana, Sahebzada Mohammed Safdar Khan, Kumar Shree Gulam Jilani Khan representing the Rajkumar College, Sardars and Officers representing Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bhownagar and Dharampore, the Thakore Saheb of Amod, the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada, Khan Bahadur Buxi Mir Sadruddin Husein Khan of Surat, Mir Muzaffar Husein Khan.

On Tuesday morning the young Nawab, accompanied by the Hon'ble Sayadat Panah Hazrat Syed Zain Saheb El Edroos, an uncle of his, Sahebzadas of his family, relatives and friends, to the number of 250, arrived by a special, at 9 o'clock at the Grant Road Station, where Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, accompanied by his relatives and friends welcomed them. It is noteworthy that all leading men from Gujarat are the guests of the young Nawab, while all gentlemen from the Deccan, those of his uncle.

To-day the young Nawab gives a Lunch to Europeans and others and a *jiafat* to the principal Mohammedans of Bombay and leaves at 4 o'clock, by Special, with his bride, the Nawab Begum of Sachin, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Scotson, I. C. S., Administrator, Sachin State, and Chiefs, Kumars and other relatives.

At Pardi, the Special will stop to receive Mr. and Mrs. Westropp, the Political Agent, Surat, who accompany the party to take part in the bridal procession which will take place at 9 p. m. from the Station to the Town.

The Surat Arm Police and Band so kindly lent by the Government, will accompany the procession and also the State Infantry, Sowars, and Banners.

Great rejoicings are taking place throughout the State, the subjects of which are looking forward with pleasure to see their Chief installed and to welcome him as such.

THE returns of the tea exports for October show that Russia continues to be a good customer of India, though Dalny is no longer in her hands. During the month over 1 1/4 million pounds were shipped to Vladivostok, nearly 629,000 pounds to Odessa, and 310,000 pounds to St. Petersburg. The consignments to Batoum and Trebizonde were nearly 330,000 pounds. Altogether Russia took about 2½ million pounds are almost exactly half of the total quantity exported. The trade declined very seriously during 1904 owing to the war with Japan, but it has steadily revived this year, and Russia now ranks third in the list of consuming countries, the United Kingdom coming, of course, first, and Canada second. It may be noted that exports to Persia and Turkey-in-Asia have seriously declined in the last two years. The value of the black tea trade with Persia in the seven months ending on 31st October was only Rs. 1,28,000 as compared with nearly Rs 4,66,000 in the similar period of 1904; while the figures for Turkey-in-Asia were Rs. 5,75,000 against Rs. 9,14,000. High grade teas alone are now said to be in demand in these two countries, the heavy duties having checked the imports of cheap kinds.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffarbhey Rahimtoolla presiding.

INCREASE IN THE SALARY OF POLICE RAMOSIS.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the increase in the salaries of the Police Ramosis in the service of the Municipality:—"I have the honour to state that the Commissioner of Policehas intimated that from the 1st proximo the pay of the Police Ramosis supplied by him will be raised to Rs. 12 per month. I forward herewith a copy of his letter, indicating the reasons for the increase and have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 498 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the extra cost from 1st December to the close of the current official year on account of the 83 Ramosis employed by the Municipality."

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the Municipal Commissioner:—"In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I have the honour to make the following observations in regard to the necessity of increasing the rates of pay of Police Ramosis. As I have already informed your Chief Accountant the present rate of pay of these servants, viz., Rs. 10 per mensem, was fixed upwards of 40 years ago when the conditions in this City were entirely different. This rate was then sufficient to secure men of good physique and integrity, two essential qualifications in a watchman. Since those days all wages have risen in this City and at the present moment the situation has been made more difficult by reason of the sudden rise in house rents. Simultaneously with this state of things the activity in the mill industry and in general building operations which may be daily seen in connection with the City Improvement Trust, Alexandra Docks and other works undertaken by private enterprise has resulted in a greatly increased demand for labour. As a natural consequence wages have risen all round, and as an illustration of this fact, I may point to the case of the wages of mills' hands who number upwards of 70,000. Now as regards the Police Ramosi whilst on the one hand he does not receive any of the benefits secured to Government service, of which pension and leave allowances are the most important, he on the other hand has not shared the general rise in the wages in the labour market. In fact he is given the lowest wage that a peon is paid; but without the leave allowance and pension which are secured to the peon, it should require no further arguments to show that under such circumstances it is wholly unreasonable to expect an able-bodied man with intelligence and integrity to serve as a Police Ramosi. Such being the facts I have found it necessary to address all the employers of Ramosis in the terms of the accompanying copy of a circular which I would now ask you to comply with. For the special Ramosis (yellow braided) you will note that the extra charge on account of clothing, arms, supervision is Rs. 1-14-0 as heretofore as against Rs. 1-4-0 for the ordinary Ramosi. I may mention in concluding that the other employers of Ramosis have agreed without demur to the above rates."

It was resolved to recommend the matter to the Corporation for sanction.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Municipal Budget estimates for 1907-08 were then considered in detail. Tax on bicycles and the duty on beer, which were proposed to be abolished by the Municipal Commissioner, were, however, retained. Tax on water for trade, domestic and religious purposes and on water as supplied to railways, was also retained at the current rate, and the Commissioner's proposal to reduce it was thrown out.

The Committee then adjourned,

STANDARD OIL COMPANY CASE.

YESTERDAY, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of the appeal filed by the Government of Bombay, against an order of acquittal of Valabhdas Lalubhoy, passed on 6th November 1905, by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Khandesh. Valabhdas was convicted on 19th October 1905, by Mr. R. D. Bell, First Class Magistrate, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as an Agent in Jalgam of the Standard Oil Company, of America, by reason of appropriating to himself the difference between sale-price of tins of Kerosene-oil, and the higher prices he had actually realised from three customers. The difference amounted to about thirty rupees. On appeal, the Sessions gave the accused the benefit of the doubt, and acquitted him. Against this, the Government appealed to the High Court. Mr. M.B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Company." Mr. Lallubhy A. Shah, Pleader, appeared for the accused. The case has been reported in these columns last week.

In giving the judgement of the Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty held that the accused was bound to pay to the Company, in virtue of the terms of his contract with them, all the sums realised by him as sale proceeds of the Company's tins of karoseneoil. This he had not done. The conviction must be upheld; but the sentence appeared to the Court to be severe,

Mr. Justice Batty: What was the total amount of wrongful gain?

Mr. Shah: About thirty rupees, my lord.

The Advocate General: This is no criterion to the punishment; therefore, it will not be proper to treat the matter as trifling. It is a very serious offence from the stand-point of the company; the sentence should be an example to the other agents of the Company.

Mr. Shah: For one whole year the matter was hanging on.

Mr. Justice Batty: Although accused had not worked in a fair, straight-forward, and above-board manner, still the sentence passed on him by the Magistrate was severe, having regard to the class the accused belongs to. The sentence is reduced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment; the period, the accused has undergone in jail already, should count.

Accused, who was in Court, was ordered to be re-arrested.

SCOTTISH CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

IN aid of the Masse Fund of the Bombay Scottish Church a concert was given last evening at the Town Hall, when a very full house foregathered, and every item on the programme called forth vociferous applause. By kind permission of Colonel Murray and the officers of the Royal Scots, the pipers and dancers of the Regiment were present and their inspiriting music, together with sword dances and flings brought out the spirit of patriotism throughout the evening. Another feature of the programme was the singing of the dozen boys and the dozen girls of the Scottish Orphanage. They marched on to the stage without any leading, filed up in groups and sang their innocent ditties in a beautifully modulated style without music and without direction, showing that they had been admirably trained, rather over-trained than under, in fact, as the voices of the boys were hardly heard. They met with no end of appreciation however, and reflect great credit upon their teacher. Their first song was "Hail to the Chief," a Scottish air. They were followed by Mr. G. R. Bonheur with "Star of the Desert" which was well received Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Knight joined in Mendel sohn's duet "O wert thou in the cold blast" very sweetly executed, as was also Mr. George McKenzie's violinsello. Mrs. Knight sang "My Ain Folk" with much spirit and Mrs Hopkins and Mr. S. Cooper joined in a duet Venetian Boat Song" with excellent effect, The evening ended with the time honoured "Auld Lang Syne" which it need scarcely be said, went with a Yuletide swiug.

THE suffragists' demonstration in Trafalgar-square was enlivened by a good story, told by Mrs. Barras, of the Women's Co-operative Guild. She knew, she said, of a lady who called on a labourer's wife and asked if her husband would vote for Lord Blank. "No he, won't," was the reply. "But remember the blankets and coals you got from the clergyman." "Never mind them. He's been promised a new pair of trousers if he votes for Mr. Dash." Suspecting that this was a case of bribery that must be outdone, the lady offered a sovereign if the woman would tell her who had promised the trousers. The money paid over, the woman smiled. "I promised them," she said, "and I'll buy them out of your sovereign."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RIVAL STEAMER SERVICES TO TUTICORIN.

An Acute "Rate-Cutting" War.

It will be remembered that there was keen competition for passenger traffic recently between the B.I.S.N Company and the Swadeshi Line, when the latter established a service between Colombo and Tuticorin. Both the lines commenced to take passengers at greatly reduced rates to Tuticorin and this eventually resulted in the Swadeshi Line retiring heavy losers. The B. I. line, says the *Ceylon Observer*, is now engaged in another rate-cutting war, the Shah Line on this occasion being their rivals. The

BY THE WAY.

MY LORD'S EDUCATION.

ETON, of course, is responsible for the early training of the majority of our peers. Account might show that more than 50 per cent. of all the lords have passed through the great school. Harrow's representatives are nothing like so numerous as those from Eton; but they include the two prominent figures in the House, Dr. Davidson and the Earl of Crewe. For the rest, some come from Rugby, some from Winchester, and some from Charterhouse. Marlborough sends the Bishop of London, and Lord Tennyson, Loretto Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Radley Lords Addington, Berwick, Borthwick, and Northbourne; Shrewsbury counts amongst its "old boys" the Bishop of Oxford and Lord Thring. The grammar-schools of Appleby and of Stanford, the Nonconformist school at Mill Hill, Oscott Roman Catholic College, and Standhurst have all helped to make the House of Lords what it is to-day.

THIRTY-TWO NEW MINOR PLANETS.

The growth of that mysterious family of baby-worlds whose orbits are situated between those of Mars and Jupiter still continues, and in No. 4,128 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* are published particulars of the new members discovered in the period July 30, 1905—June 21, 1906. It appears that thiry-two have been added to those previously known, most of which are due to the systematic exploration of the heavens by the staff of the Konigstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg. This brings the total number of known minor planets up to 601. The new arrivals follow each other so quickly, in fact, that the work of giving them permanent names is very much in arrear, and at present thirty-nine are still awaiting more dignified designations than the numbers provisionally allotted.

SIR BORRADAILE SAVORY'S SUCCESSOR.

Captain Phillips, the present patron, has appointed the Rev. W. F. Gambier Sandwith to succeed the late Sir Borradaile Savory as rector of "London's oldest parish church," the magnificent Norman priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield. Mr. Sandwith, who is of Anglo-Indian parentage, was educated at Westminster School under the late Dr. Scott, and played "soccer" football for Oxford in 1882 and 1883. The new "Prior" of Smithfield commenced his clerical career as curate of St. Margaret's Westminster, in the days of Dr. Farrar, by whose son-in-law, Dr. Darlington, he was appointed to his present vicarage of St. Barnabas, South Lambeth.

"GALL" OR "GIRL"?

Some of President Roosevelt's forebears must have hailed from Nevendon, in Essex, where the churchwardens' accounts during the eighteenth century were delight fully phonetic. Under date 1742, occurs the entry: "Gave Geakup Kollins for his Gall too shelins and six pens. Also his close for the insewing yere." The mysterious word "gall" seems to signify the "gal," or daughter, of "Geekup Kollins," and looks rather unsuitable for a sex usually associated with honey. But possibly Mr. Asquith, who has drained the cup of their wrath to the bitter dregs, may consider the synonym peculiarly appropriate.

"BULLS AND BLUNDERS."

In a volume, "Humour of Bulls and Blunders," edited by Marshall Brown and just published by Messrs. Gay and Bird, a number of amusing anecdotes, old and new, are brought together. They cover a wide field. A ludicrous instance of the "fallacy of accent" is, it is pointed out, liable to occur in reading chapter xiii, of the First Book of Kings, verse 27, where it is said of the prophet, "And he spoke to his sons saying, Saddle me the ass, and they saddled him." "This bell," said a well-meaning sexton when showing the belfry of an interesting village church to a party of visitors, "is only rung in case of a visit from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, a fire, a flood, or any other such calamity."

"SIGN LORE AND NOTICES."

Under this heading we read that in a hotel near the top of the Rigi, the following card is posted: "Misters and venerable voyagers are advertised that when the sun him rise a horn will be blowed." That announcement sufficiently prepares the visitor for the following entry in the wine list: "In this hotel the wines leave the traveller nothing to hope for." But curious notices are to be found sometimes at home. A London firm once issued a circular to this effect: "We warn everybody against unscrupulous persons who infringe our title to deceive the public."

FOR THE HATLESS BRIGADE.

The *Hospital* reports a lecture on some forms of baldness, delivered by Dr. Morgan Dockrell, Chesterfield Lecturer at St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, in which he draws attention to the hatless brigade. The members of this cult go about hatless to encourage the doing of everything from a natural point of view. It is all very well to belong to the hatless brigade so long as you can wander through a large park free from dust, without much exposure to sun, and with good air; but along the country roads full of dust, and exposed to the sun, Dr. Dockrell thinks it will be found that the hatless brigade will suffer probably more than they will gain by it.

BLACK ROD'S KNOCK.

Mr. M. McDonagh, in a paper in the *Grand Magazine* explains why the King's Messenger must humbly knock three times for admission to the House of Commons and wait submissively on the mat outside until the representatives of the people decide to open their doors unto him: It is an episode really of great Constitutional interest and moment. This jealousy by the Commons of the intrusion into their Chamber of any representative of the Sovereign or the Lord tells us of times when the Commons and the Crown were in conflict as to their respective Constitutional functions, and the Lords were on the side of the Throne. It denotes also a rebound from the servility and sycophancy which manifested itself, even in the House of Commons in years long gone by, in the adulation of kings and nobles. It is a survival from a period of history when the House of Commons was not so free and independent, or so sacred from Royal instrution, as it has been since the Revolution. Therefore, it is one of several quaint and curious customs still preserved in Parliament which, perhaps, seem meaningless in these days of Constitutional government, so far are they removed from the realities of things, but which in far-off years were of the gravest significance.

AMERICA INVADED BY ENGLISH PLAYERS.

Miss Olga Nethersole, who sailed for America with her company recently adds another to the formidable list of theatrical stars who are now invading the United States. Mr. Forbes Robertson is touring there with Miss Gertrude Elliott in a repertoire; Mr. H. B. Irving and Miss Dorothea Baird are extending their reputation in the same way; Mr. E. S. Willard, now well established in America, is back among his old friends there; Miss Lena Ashwell has made a success with "The Shulamite"; Mr. Kyrle Bellew has been welcomed to New York with "Brigadier Gerard"; and Mr. Ben Greet's company is doing well with Everyman."

A SLUMP IN SCARES.

[IT is now more than nine days since anything was pronounced delcterious to our health.—"Lady's Pictorial."]

No faddist now jostles
Hygeia's apostles
With "Woe to the kettle" and "Death in the pot";
No cranks are computing
The perils of shooting,
Or ills of saluting;
Our fears are forgot.

The handshake, once chidden,
No more is forbidden,
The sterilized door-knob's "de rigueur" no more;
The bread from the baker's,
The dress from the maker's,
Bring no undertakers
To darken our door.

Professors are quiet
On porridge as diet,
The sorrows of suppers, the horrors of wine;
The cult of the whisker
Is safer and brisker,
My lady may risk her
Soft cheek against mine.

No shadows of Hades
Encircle the ladies
Who revel in hockey and golf on the lea;
No medical journal
With wisdom supernal
Discovers diurnal
Joke topics for me.

MAJOR H. L. SHOWERS, Political Agent, Kalat, speaks highly of the Mastung sericulture experiment carried out in the present year, and discusses the arrangements for the future carrying on and development of the industry. The Khan of Kalat has evinced considerable interest in the operations, and it is proposed that the whole concern should be made over to His Highness. It is confidently expected that in a very few years both the cultivation of the mulberry and the rearing of silkworms will be taken up by the tribesmen in the Mastung Valley.

MEN AND MATTERS.

ONE of the most interesting features of the domestic life of the ex-Speaker, now so sadly broken by the death of Lady Selby, was the weekly private concert, to which only intimate friends were admitted. It is said that the late Lord Herschell, who was an old Northern Circuit friend of Lord Selby in the days when he was Mr. Gully, and who was an excellent amateur musician, was in the habit of furnishing the cello for an admirable stringquartet. There is a story of the Northern Circuit, that three young men were dining together one night, and that two were in the doldrums. The one who spoke of trying his luck in the Straits Settlements became the Speaker; the second, who talked of joining the Indian Bar, was Lord Chancellor Herschell; and the hopeful one became Lord Chief Justice Russell.

The announcement that President Roosevelt has ordered proceedings to be instituted against the Standard Oil Company will certainly be seized upon both by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst as a sign that he has stolen their thunder. Such a statement might go down among the ignorant alien population of New York, to whom Mr. Hearst is a demi-god; or among those to whom Mr. Bryan still appeals with success. But the President is not the man to be much moved by such considerations. Had Mr. Hearst proceeded against the Trusts, which is doubtful, considering how easily he breaks his plighted word, there would have been nothing but wreckage to show; President Roosevelt will be content to check the illegal powers of the heads of the Trusts without ruining a national industry. The one is the work of a demagogue; the other of a statesman.

Not long ago a rare volume, FitzGeffry's "Sir Francis Drake," was unearthed in a disused stable at Pickering in Yorkshire, and now the same county proves to have been the possessor of three Caxton folios. From Whitley Beaumont there has been sent to Messrs Hodgson's an old leather-bound book containing the "Book of Good Marnners" from the press of England's first printer in 1487, and of this the British Museum has no example, although, of course, there is the splendid copy at Cambridge and the imperfect one at Lambeth. The one now discovered possesses sixty out of sixty-six pages. "The Ryall Book," which is not so rare, and "The Doctrinal of Sapyence" are the other two works bound in the volume.

Earl Egerton and Duchess of Buckingham, who have returned to town, are most interesting members of what Dizzy used to call the "high nobility." Lord Egerton's father was the stateliest, of nobles; indeed, the Cheshire squires nicknamed him "Lord Ranrod." He is believed to have been the only man who ever read the great Duke of Wellington's thirty volumes of despatches right through, and it was always said of him that if he had been suddenly transported to the North Pole he would still have dressed for dinner. Christmas was always kept at Tatton in Bracebridge Hall fashion and there is a story that Lady Egerton, who was an inveterate matchmaker, once actually locked up alone together a lady and gentleman who were coy in coming to the point. The gentleman, however, defeated her ladyship by ungallantly jumping out of the window, and it was mischievously said that the lady had more than half a mind to follow his example. The present peer is more than a useful country gentleman. Appropriately enough for a kinsman of the great Duke of Bridgewater of canal fame, he played a large part in the Manchester Ship Canal. As a boy at Eton he was Lord St. Levan's fag, and in his turn fagged Colonel Cornwallis West. At Christ Church he lived in "Peckwater," belonged to Lodars, and yet contrived to take honours in both the classical schools. He is a great traveller and has formed a unique collection of Indian and Oriental armour. His art collection, too, is remarkable, one of the most curious pictures being an exquisite little painting of a hand and an empty purse, which was sent by Rubens to the then King of Portugal as a gentle reminder of an overdue account. A keen Churchman, and a notable farmer and breeder of Shorthorns, Lord Egerton well deserved his advancement to an earldom nearly ten years ago. To this dignity he has no heir, his only issue being a daughter by his first wife, who is now Countess of Albemarle.

Lord Egerton was over sixty when he wooed and won the beautiful widow of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, sister of Sir Basil Graham-Montgomery. It will be remembered that when the Duke died without male heir the dukedom became extinct, and there was a singular distribution of his minor titles. Thus, his daughter inherited the barony of Kinloss; his nephew, Mr. Gore-Langton, became Earl Temple of Stowe; and his kinsman, Lord Lyttelton, became Viscount Cobham. The Duchess is a clever and accomplished woman, who shares her husband's tastes for art and travel. Last year she published a perfectly delightful book for children, "Willy Wind and Jock and the Cheeses," consisting of tales which had become traditional in her family.

Mr. Waldorf Astor, junior, to whom his father handed over the stately domain of Clievedon as a wedding present, is coming out in a new *role* as a host of Royalty. It will be remembered that young Mr. Astor's marriage to Mrs. Langhorne Shaw took place in London last May. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. Chiswell Dabney Langhorne, of Virginia, is exactly the same age as her husband; in fact, they were both born on the same day. Her beauty and grace are of the rarest and most distinguished kind; indeed, it is always said that her brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, drew from her the chief inspiration for his characteristically queenly types of American womanhood. In Boston, Mrs. Shaw was extremely popular; she was fond of sport, showed a bright wit, and was very kind hearted and charitable in a quiet way. In England—she was presented at Court two years ago—she was not less liked, and went about a good deal with Mrs. John Jacob Astor. As for the happy husband, he is known as a thoroughly good fellow. At Eton, he was the first boy not of English brith to attain the truly imperial position of captain of boats. He showed literary tastes, too, helped to edit the *Eton College Chronicle*, spoke much at "Pop," and won the Prince Consort's prize for French. At her wedding Mrs. Astor wore the famous Sancidiamond, the gift of her father-in-law, which is nearly as large as the Koh-i-noor.

With picturesque ceremony, the Earl of Rothes was elected at Holyrood a Scottish representative peer, in succession to the late Earl of Leven and Melville. Lord Rothes, who will be thirty next July, is a clever, ambitious young man. He was at Eton, and has held militia commissions, and now means to go in seriously for politics. His earldom is one of the most ancient in Scotland, only those of Crawford, Erroll, and Mar being of earlier creation. Some six years ago he married a great beauty, Miss Noelle Dyer Edwardes, the only child and heiress of Mr. Thomas Dyer Edwardes, of Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire. Curiously enough, though he had succeeded to the title on the death of his grandmother when he was sixteen, Lord Rothes did not come into the estates till the death of the Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie some two years ago. The reason of this was that Mr. Leslie's wife was Countess of Rothes in her own right (she was the second cousin of the present peer), and she left Mr. Leslie the estates during his lifetime. So it was that, when Lord Rothes and his bride had their home-coming to Leslie House, Fife, last August, they were accompanied by their son, Lord Leslie, now a sturdy boy of nearly four. Lord Rothes represented the Duke of Norfolk of 1557 at the Grand Priory *tableaux* at His Majesty's some two years ago, and it is interesting to recall that one of his ancestors was created Duke of Rothes in the seventeenth century. Perhaps the dukedom may one day be revived in his favour.

Mrs Ayrton, who has just been awarded the Hughes Medal by the Royal Society, is following in the steps of her clever French sister, Madame Curie. Her wonderful success in science is another feather in the cap of the suffragettes and should do much to obtain for them, even from the most biassed, a fair hearing, for it is women of the stamp of Mrs. Ayrton who are going to secure the cmoplete franchise and emancipation of womankind. She is the first woman who has ever been thus honoured in England, and she should pave the way for a great following. It is interesting to note that the same distinction fell to the dual lot of M. and Madame Curie for their radium investigations. Mrs. Ayrton was born in London, and at an age when most girls are puzzling over the toilets of their dolls showed such exceptional abilities that she had only just turned sixteen when she was earning her own living as a teacher at the famous Girton College Cambridge. Then she took mathematical honours and commenced her original field of research in mathematics and physics.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panasawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total	0	1	73
Total plague deaths to date	182,924		
Same date last year	1	1	71

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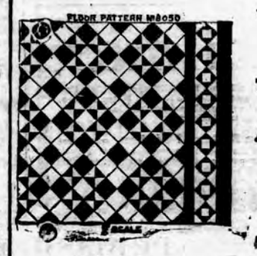

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